


Life of
Hadhrat
Muhammed ﷺ
For
Youth

By:
Sheikh Hamid Ahmed Tahir

Translation edited By:
Mufti Afzal Hossen Elias
(May Allaah Protect him)



ZAM ZAM PUBLISHERS

Request

Printed text of this edition has been checked and rechecked several times. Allah forbid! If any error, mistake, misprint etc may come to your knowledge, it is an earnest request to inform us immediately.

If any text has been raised up during printing process, then please inform us so that the sign of Allah may not remain uncorrected in next edition.

Don't forget to write your name, address and phone number.

Jazak Allahu-Kharah

The Life of **Hadhrat** **Muhammad** ﷺ For Youth

By:

Hamid Ahmad at-Tahir

Translation edited by:

Mufti Afzal Hoosen Elias
(May Allah protect him)

ZAM ZAM PUBLISHERS

Contents

Foreword.....	6
Son of the two slaughtered ones.....	9
Before Nabuwaat	24
Muhammad Rasulullah ﷺ	30
Makkah opposes Islaam	38
Pain and hope.....	48
Leaving Makkah.....	59
The land of Iman and the believers	70
Victory of Iman	77
Defeat and victory	85
The clear victory.....	96
The end.....	104
His characteristics ﷺ	108

Foreword

All praise is due only to Allaah. We laud Him and beseech His aid and beg forgiveness only from Him and believe in Him and rely solely on Him. We seek salvation in Him from the evils of our inner selves and the vices of our actions. There is none to misguide one whom Allaah intends to guide. I bear witness that there is no one worthy of worship but Allaah, the One who has no partner. I also testify that Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ is the faithful servant and the Last Rasul of Allaah. May Allaah Ta'ala's mercy be on him, his family and his Sahabaah رضي الله عنهم and may He bless them and raise their status.

Allaah Jalla Majdahu reminds us of the bounties of hearing, seeing and heart for understanding in four places in the Quraan Majeed.

The relative Aayaats are: -

1.) Aayaat No. 78 in Surah Nahl (16)

"Allaah removed you from the wombs of your mothers when you knew nothing (*as litt'e babies*), and (*among the many other faculties, He*) blessed you with ears, eyes and hearts so that you may be grateful (*to Him and fulfil all His commands*).

2.) Aayaat No. 78 in Surah Al Mu'minoon (23)

"Allaah is the One Who created your ears, eyes and hearts. Seldom is it that you show gratitude (*for these and millions of other favours that He has given you*).

3.) Aayaat No. 9 in Surah Sajdah (32)

"He then perfected (*shaped*) him (*man's features in the womb*), blew His spirit (*the soul which He created*) in him, and granted you ears, eyes and hearts. Little is the gratitude you show (*for all these great favours which none other can give*).

4.) Aayaat No. 23 in Surah Mulk (67)

"Say, 'It is Allaah Who created you and gave you ears, eyes and hearts (*and every other faculty for which you cannot ever repay Him*). (*However,*) Little is the gratitude that you show.' (*Besides failing to express verbal gratitude, many people even fail to use the favours of Allaah in a manner that pleases Him.*)

Basically Allaah Ta'aala is reminding us that He has blessed us with hearing, seeing, understanding and knowledge whilst we knew nothing at birth, so make His ibaadat in gratitude. Whilst seldom gratefulness is shown by the rejectors of Allaah's Nabi ﷺ and the Quraan. Also elucidating that a child is born with all the capabilities which progress and develop gradually.

Man should express gratitude in word and deed. The faculty of hearing is mentioned before seeing for man learns more by hearing than seeing. The heart is the centre of man's thoughts, perceptions, sentiments and knowledge. If the heart is sound the perception gleaned from the senses will also be sound. (Above from Anwaar ul Bayaan)

To simplify, man learns from the five senses, thus, hear and learn, look and learn, touch and learn, smell and learn. All this information is sent to the brain for storage via ratification, assessment and comprehension of the heart.

However, understand that one is "Malumaat" and the other "Ilm". Many confuse both by interplacing. "Malumaat" is information like the size, shape, colour, number of decks on Hadhrat Nuh عليه السلام's ark, but "Ilm" is the knowledge as to why Ambiyaa عليهم السلام are sent, why was the ark constructed in the barren desert, where no water in abundance existed, the purpose of life, the result of acceptance or rejection of the call of the Ambiyaa عليهم السلام.

Nevertheless, the child is most receptive and has active retentive facilities. It is our responsibility to provide the correct, material to be read, seen and heard, thus "The life of Muhammed ﷺ for youth." So that one can easily, by way of hearing, a valid Shari replacement feed the ears of our children, to develop their spirituality properly.

By reading and listening to the Stories of the pious, adequate motivation is provided to stir the character and personality of the children in an Islaamic direction.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

The font size has been lessened because it is the adults who are to do the reading and no doubt may benefit more than the children.

Read, discuss, deliberate, question and revise by interactive conversation.

May Allaah Ta'ala grant us all the ability to benefit from this series.

A. H. Elias (Mufti)

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Son of the two slaughtered ones

More than 1400 years ago, the entire world awaited a great event which was about to happen. They awaited a noble birth which was about to occur, a birth which was to give new life to the world.

Everyone knew that it could not be a long time away. This baby's would reach the entire world and his face would lighten up the darkness which filled the world. There were signs of this and all the prophecies were being fulfilled.

Every night the monks awaited this birth. They gazed at the stars and asked everyone who came to Syria from Arabia about the new births amongst them. The wait was not long. The most decisive birth in human history arrived, but who was he and where was he born?

Makkah was the chief city in the Arabian Peninsula. It was the place where all Arabs came to, to visit Allaah's House. It was the Ka'bah which Ibrahim عليه السلام and Isma'il عليه السلام had built. Because the Quraysh lived in Makkah, they were the most important tribe in Arabia. They were the guardians of the Ka'bah. They gave the pilgrims water and served them. In this way they earned the respect of all the Arabs. Around the Ka'bah were idols. They were statues of stone and wood which the Arabs made and worshipped instead of Allaah.

Some of their idols which they put around the Ka'bah were al-Lat, al-'Uzza, Manat, Hubal, Isaf and Nailah. They prostrated to them and disbelieved in Allaah by making partners with Him.

The Arab tribes waged war against each other in all corners of Arabia, for petty reasons. Sometimes the war was because one horse overtook the other; or someone wanted the land and water of another. The wars were not short, but continued for many years. Such wars included the wars of al-Basus, Dahis and al-Ghabra.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Those who came to Makkah could hear the cries of baby girls. Their fathers were burying them in the earth because it was a shame for them to have daughters. The Arabs spent their night in wine-drinking and other evils.

Despite these evil habits, the Arabs also had good habits. They were generous and noble. They knew how to treat a guest as he should be treated. They always kept their promises, even at the cost of their lives.

The Arabs lived by means of business and herding. Some of them herded goats in the mountains of Makkah. They would drink the goat's milk, and use its hair to make bedding and blankets. The wealthy ones would go for trade to Syria in summer and to Yemen in winter. Allaah mentions this in the Quran, "[Allaah has blessed the Quraysh with protection. With this protection they go out in the summer and winter. So let them worship the Rabb of this House. Who feeds them from hunger and protects them from fear." [Surah Quraysh]

'Abdul Muttalib was from the Banu Hashim, one of the Quraysh clans. He was the chief of the Quraysh and had ten sons. He was remembering the day he dreamt that someone ordered him to dig up the Zamzam Well after it had been filled up with earth. When he started to dig, the Quraysh stopped him because he was alone. He therefore promised Allaah that if He gave him ten sons he would slaughter one of them at the Ka'bah's door.

He then got ten sons – al-Harith, az-Zubayr, Hajal, Dirar, al-Muqawwim, Abu Lahab, al-'Abbas, Hamzah, Abu Talib and 'Abdullah. He now had to fulfil his promise and slaughter one of them. Losing one of his sons was very hard upon him. Yet he had made the promise and a promise must be fulfilled. 'Abdul Muttalib did not think about it too long. He made each son write his name on an arrow, in order to draw lots. He then went with them to Hubal.

Hubal was the idol to which they went to for decisions. The lot was drawn in the name of the youngest son, 'Abdullah. 'Abdullah

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

was his most beloved son, what was he to do? Should he obey the idol or break his promise?

'Abdul Muttalib decided to slaughter his favourite son, the delight of his eye. However, the entire Quraysh came out and stopped him. They did not want it to become a habit of the Arabs to slaughter their sons. They told him to go to the woman who claimed to know the unseen to seek her advice. She lived in the land of al-Hijaz. When he reached her, she ordered him to draw the lot a second time. However, this time he had to place an arrow for ten camels and another for his son. He had to continue increasing by ten camels until he draw the arrow of the camels.

'Abdul Muttalib and his son returned, happy with this plan. He began drawing the lots and only drew the camels' arrow when it had reached one-hundred camels. This was Allaah's way of saving 'Abdullah from slaughter. He spared him for something more difficult.

Had 'Abdullah known what good fortune Allaah had set out for him he would have died with happiness. The news of 'Abdullah's salvation spread through Makkah and the surrounding towns and cities.

This story reminded them of the forefather of the Arabs, Isma'il عليه السلام. Allaah had also saved him by having a huge ram slaughtered in his place. Everyone began speaking about 'Abdullah's story.

On the way, a woman asked 'Abdullah to marry her. She offered him 100 camels in place of the camels his father had slaughtered. 'Abdullah was not interested in her.

'Abdul Muttalib took 'Abdullah to a place near Yahthrib, to marry a woman of Banu Zuhrah. They were a generous and noble clan. 'Abdul Muttalib thought that Aminah bint Wahb bin 'Abd Manaf would be the best wife for his daughter.

Aminah became 'Abdullah's wife. The Quraysh witnessed a wedding which they had been waiting for. 'Abdullah's joy at being

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

saved was mixed with his joy at being married to Aminah. What great joy!

The two returned to Makkah. 'Abdullah saw the woman who had offered to marry him she said, "Have you married?"

"Yes," he replied, "How do you know?"

She said, "There was a light in your face. It is now gone. I therefore know that you have married."

'Abdullah did not understand. When he returned to Aminah she gave him good news – she was pregnant. She was already feeling the pains women feel when pregnant. 'Abdullah was overjoyed. First his life was saved, then he got married, now he was to become a father. He felt as if he had got whatever he wished for. However, fate did not allow it. It demanded a price for all these joys.

He was returning from a business trip when he died. He was in the prime of his youth, he did not live to see his first and only child. All of Makkah mourned for him. He had escaped from the knife of slaughter, but there is no escape from the sword of death. That was the will of Ailaah.

Aminah's eyes filled with tears. She had not enjoyed much time of happiness with her husband. The perfume on her wedding dress had not even gone. 'Abdullah's death ended her joy. The young bride quickly became a young widow. She had lost her beloved husband, but he had left something behind by which he could be remembered – the child she was carrying in her womb. The child lessened the pains of separation and eventually removed it.

One day all of Makkah was in a tumult. The people came out to see what was happening. Abrahah, the commander of the Ethiopian army had arrived, intending to destroy the Ka'bah. He had built a cathedral and wanted that the people make Hajj to it instead of the Ka'bah. He called it, "al-Qullays." However, an Arab went and urinated in it instead of making Tawaf around it. Abrahah therefore vowed to destroy the Ka'bah to which all the Arabs came to perform Hajj.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Abrahah came with large army and huge elephants to destroy the Ka'bah. 'Abdul Muttalib had some goats which were grazing along the way. Abrahah's men took the goats. 'Abdul Muttalib went to ask for his goats back. Abrahah said, "I thought that you came to me to ask that I do not destroy the Ka'bah. Here you come and ask for goats!"

'Abdul Muttalib replied, "I am the owner of the animals which I have come to protect. The House has an Owner Who will protect it."

All the Quraysh came out to see what Abrahah was going to do. They were unable to fight him.

The big elephant came to a stop and refused to move. Abrahah ordered that it be beaten, but it still refused to move. They increased its beating, but it became even more firm. Suddenly without any warning, the sky was filled with birds. Each had a pebble in its beak. When it threw the pebble at one of Abrahah's soldiers, he died. In a short while the great army became corpses from which the birds ate.

Do you not see what your Rabb did with the Companions of the Elephant? Did He not make their plan fail? And send against them flocks of birds. They pelted them with stones of baked clay. He made them like empty stalks of eaten corn. [Surah al-Fil]

'Abdul Muttalib and the Quraysh rejoiced. The Ka'bah's Rabb had protected it against the evil of Abrahah and his army. That year was named, "the Year of the Elephant." 'Abdul Muttalib hastened back to his house where Aminah had been close to giving birth.

The clear sky was filled with stars and the people of the earth stared at the sky. They found it decorated like a bride awaiting her groom. The moon was most brilliant, lighting up the sky with its light.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

A pleasant delicate breeze blew in every place, as if it was a breeze of Jannah. Everyone felt happy, but could not explain why.

In Persia the people used to worship the fire. They suddenly found it distinguished. In the palace of the Emperor Anushirwan, the windows fell. The people in the palace were frightened. Lake Sawah which they revered dried up. The Emperor saw his throne shaking and split apart. He got scared and went far away.

The monks all came out. They were convinced that the new Prophet, Muhammad ﷺ, Ahmad the Prophet of the Final Era had arrived. He about whom Musa ﷺ had informed them in the Tawrah, followed by 'Isa ﷺ. They found his description in the Tawrah and Gospels. They knew the signs of his birth, so they called out, "Muhammad has been born today! Ahmad has been born today!"

In Makkah 'Abdul Muttalib told the people that he had dreamt that a light had emerged from his back and enlightened the world. Aminah had told him that she had seen a light emerge from her belly which filled the palaces of Syria with light. When she gave birth she felt no pain. The baby emerged smiling and not crying. He raised his index finger to the sky. Then he fell in prostration on the bed to his Rabb.

Aminah looked around her. It was as if the skies had fallen from the sky and surrounded her. Everything was filled with light, but it was no ordinary light. It was a light which did not harm the eye. It made one glad and relaxed. The eye desired that the light would continue.

'Abdul Muttalib was sitting by the Ka'bah. When he was given the news of the birth of a grandson to replace the lost son, 'Abdullah, he stood and said, "Muhammad. I name him Muhammad, that the people in the sky and earth may praise him."

'Abdullah had been his most beloved son. Joy now filled his home, after it had been filled with sorrow. A joyous feast was held. Muhammad bin 'Abdillah was the son of two "slaughtered"

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth
ones – his forefather, Isma'il ﷺ and his father, 'Abdullah. The whole world prepared to receive the light of the son of two slaughtered ones.

Beneficial lessons

1. Fulfilment of promises is a good quality.
2. The Ka'bah is Allaah's Sacred House.
3. Allaah protects the Ka'bah from every evil.
4. The lineage of Rasulallah ﷺ is noble and chaste.
5. Muhammad Rasulallah ﷺ was the son of two "slaughtered" ones – his forefather, Isma'il ﷺ and his father, 'Abdullah.

Questions

- Complete the following:

_____ was the _____ city. The _____ tribe lived in it. They served the _____ and gave the _____ water to drink. However, the people worshipped _____ and placed them _____ the Ka'bah.

- Place a tick (✓) by the right answer and an ex (x) by the wrong answer:

1. The year in which Rasulallah ﷺ was born was called the Year of the Elephant ()
2. The Arabs were generous and fulfilled their promises ()
3. Abarahah destroyed the Ka'bah ()
4. Aminah was 'Abdul Muttalib's wife ()

Answers

Makkah – chief – Quraysh – Ka'bah - pilgrims – idols - around

√ - √ - x - x



The orphan of the Quraysh

It was the ancient custom of the Arabs to send their children to the desert. They would grow up there and learn correct language. They would also gain strength, and learn archery and spearing. When the boy returned to his parents, he would be strong and fluent.

The mother would not breastfeed her baby herself. She would give the baby to a trustworthy wet-nurse from the Bedouins. The wet-nurse would feed and train the baby and then return it to its mother.

Halimah as-Sa'diyah came to Makkah. She was a Bedouin nurse from Banu Sa'd. She had left her home to look for a baby of a rich house, so that she could get a bigger wage for her service.

She was worried about the lands of Banu Sa'd where it had not rained for months. Famine afflicted them. The sight of their thin goats continued to play on her mind. Even her breasts were affected and had little milk in them. She saw that the other nurses had overtaken her. Her donkey could hardly ride. Yet she underwent all that difficulty with the hope of getting a rich person's baby to compensate for all that.

The smiles of the baby Muhammad ﷺ filled every corner of the house of 'Abdul Muttalib. His face was always filled with light.

Thuwabah, the slave-girl of his uncle Abu Lahab had breastfed him. Now all decided that a nurse be chosen for the grandson of the chief of the Quraysh. However, no nurse would look at him. He was an orphan without a father to pay them. His grandfather may be respected and famous, but he did not have much wealth.

None of them, including Halimah, would accept him. Everyone lost hope in the house of Abdul Muttalib. Aminah tried to breastfeed him herself, but no milk came from her breasts.

Suddenly they heard a knock on the door. Halimah as-Sa'diyah had returned to take the orphan baby with her. She had spent the whole day looking for a rich man's baby, but did not get any. She now had no choice but to accept the greatest baby in history, although she did not realise it.

Halimah's husband had come with her to Makkah. She now took the baby to him. He was sad because he did not get the money he had wanted. Halimah presented herself for the baby to drink her milk. Her milk gushed from her breasts like rainfall. Halimah stared in amazement. She had tried to breastfeed her own baby but a short while back and only a little milk had emerged. Now the milk flowed like a waterfall and she fed both Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ and her son. This was the beginning of her good fortune.

The time had come for them to return to the lands of Banu Sa'd, so they got ready. Halimah went to her thin, weak mule. She gently mounted it because she had an extra weight – the baby Muhammad ﷺ.

Amazingly, instead of getting tired, the mule sped ahead and was the fastest mule in the caravan. It raced as if happy at carrying the baby.

Things were changing. The other nurses were now behind Halimah instead of in front of her. She was amazed at the blessings of this baby. The other nurses asked her, "O Halimah, is that your mule?"

"Yes," she said, "By Allaah, it is the same mule."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

The caravan reached the lands of Banu Sa'd. the land where there was no rain and the goats and cattle had become weak. Yet these lands were fated to welcome the most blessed of all personalities. It would serve as a cradle for a Prophet. Within moments it started raining. It was as if the sky was a mother waiting for her baby. Then when she sees her baby, she cries with joy. Everyone was convinced that the baby Muhammad ﷺ was different to the rest of people.

The mule strengthened after having been weak. It rained after drought. Blessings spread in every place. The goats quickly became strong. Halimah felt that even if her friends had succeeded in gaining babies of the rich, she succeeded in gaining the best, greatest and most valuable baby in the world.



Blessings continued to come down in every place. Goodness and happiness filled the lands of Banu Sa'd since the coming of Muhammad ﷺ.

The boy grew so fast that after two years, he looked as if he was five years old. In all that time Halimah would not bear to be separated from him. When she took him to the pasturage where the goats grazed, their udders would fill with milk while the other goats remained thin and weak. The people started saying, "Let your goats graze with the goats of Halimah bint Zuayb."

Nevertheless, Halimah's goats returned with full bellies and the others remained hungry.

When the boy became two years old, Halimah had to return him to his mother, but she did not want leave him. She went to his mother and gave him to her. She felt as if she had lost her heart and eyes. She quickly said, "Will you not leave him with me for another year? I fear that he will get sick in Makkah."

Aminah was uncertain whether she should agree. When she saw Halimah's eyes filling with tears she allowed him to go with her

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth
for another time. How great the joy which filled her that she could take him again!

Muhammad ﷺ went to play with his foster-brother, Halimah's son. The other boy came running back to her. His colour had changed. His breathing and even heartbeat could be heard. Halimah asked him, "What is wrong?"

"It is Muhammad, Mother," he replied, "Two men wearing white clothing came and made him lay down. They then opened his chest. I left him because I was scared of them."

Halimah's husband ran and found that Muhammad's ﷺ face had changed colour. He questioned him and the boy told him the same story his son had told. He then added, "The two men took something from my heart and returned it to my chest."

Nobody knew that this was a momentous event in history which would be recorded as, "The opening of the chest." The angels had taken the Devil's share from the heart of the Prophet ﷺ. Halimah feared for Muhammad ﷺ and returned him to his mother in Makkah, despite her love for him. It was a sad day for Banu Sa'd. Their entire land was filled with weeping. It was even as if one could hear the sand weeping because Muhammad ﷺ would no longer walk on it. Yet for every beginning there is an end.



Aminah looked at her son and saw him to be the best boy the land of the Arabs had ever produced. She would keep him with her and always hug him. 'Abdul Muttalib also could not bear to part from him and saw him as a replacement for his lost son.

One day Aminah decided to visit her family and introduce Muhammad ﷺ to his maternal uncles. She asked 'Abdul Muttalib for permission and he agreed. He sent the slave-girl, Umm Ayman with her. The boy was six years old at the time.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

The caravan reached the lands of Banu Sa'd. the land where there was no rain and the goats and cattle had become weak. Yet these lands were fated to welcome the most blessed of all personalities. It would serve as a cradle for a Prophet. Within moments it started raining. It was as if the sky was a mother waiting for her baby. Then when she sees her baby, she cries with joy. Everyone was convinced that the baby Muhammad ﷺ was different to the rest of people.

The mule strengthened after having been weak. It rained after drought. Blessings spread in every place. The goats quickly became strong. Halimah felt that even if her friends had succeeded in gaining babies of the rich, she succeeded in gaining the best, greatest and most valuable baby in the world.



Blessings continued to come down in every place. Goodness and happiness filled the lands of Banu Sa'd since the coming of Muhammad ﷺ.

The boy grew so fast that after two years, he looked as if he was five years old. In all that time Halimah would not bear to be separated from him. When she took him to the pasturage where the goats grazed, their udders would fill with milk while the other goats remained thin and weak. The people started saying, "Let your goats graze with the goats of Halimah bint Zuayb." Nevertheless, Halimah's goats returned with full bellies and the others remained hungry.

When the boy became two years old, Halimah had to return him to his mother, but she did not want leave him. She went to his mother and gave him to her. She felt as if she had lost her heart and eyes. She quickly said, "Will you not leave him with me for another year? I fear that he will get sick in Makkah."

Aminah was uncertain whether she should agree. When she saw Halimah's eyes filling with tears she allowed him to go with her

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

for another time. How great the joy which filled her that she could take him again!

Muhammad ﷺ went to play with his foster-brother, Halimah's son. The other boy came running back to her. His colour had changed. His breathing and even heartbeat could be heard. Halimah asked him, "What is wrong?"

"It is Muhammad, Mother," he replied, "Two men wearing white clothing came and made him lay down. They then opened his chest. I left him because I was scared of them."

Halimah's husband ran and found that Muhammad's ﷺ face had changed colour. He questioned him and the boy told him the same story his son had told. He then added, "The two men took something from my heart and returned it to my chest."

Nobody knew that this was a momentous event in history which would be recorded as, "The opening of the chest." The angels had taken the Devil's share from the heart of the Prophet ﷺ. Halimah feared for Muhammad ﷺ and returned him to his mother in Makkah, despite her love for him. It was a sad day for Banu Sa'd. Their entire land was filled with weeping. It was even as if one could hear the sand weeping because Muhammad ﷺ would no longer walk on it. Yet for every beginning there is an end.



Aminah looked at her son and saw him to be the best boy the land of the Arabs had ever produced. She would keep him with her and always hug him. 'Abdul Muttalib also could not bear to part from him and saw him as a replacement for his lost son.

One day Aminah decided to visit her family and introduce Muhammad ﷺ to his maternal uncles. She asked 'Abdul Muttalib for permission and he agreed. He sent the slave-girl, Umm Ayman with her. The boy was six years old at the time.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

His uncles at Yathrib loved him and would not allow Aminah to leave, except after a long time. Aminah, her son and Umm Ayman then went back. When they were near 'Abdullah's grave, Aminah felt a great pain. She stopped the journey and the pain grew worse. Muhammad ﷺ saw that his mother was in her final throes. She died and joined 'Abdullah.

Thus the young Muhammad ﷺ lost his mother just as he had lost his father before even being born. He could not control himself as his eyes brimmed with tears at the loss of his kind mother. He was now without father or mother. Umm Ayman looked after him and took him back to Makkah. He rushed to his grandfather who would now care for him. He small and weak he must have been to undergo such difficulties, but there must have been a secret behind it all.

'Abdul Muttalib became like father, mother and brother to Muhammad ﷺ. He kept him close and only allowed him to be with him. Thus when 'Abdul Muttalib sat by the Ka'bah, none of his son had the courage to come by him, unless he gave permission. Muhammad ﷺ however would come and sit by him whenever he wanted to. He would not eat unless Muhammad ﷺ was with him. He would instruct Umm Ayman, who looked after him, to be careful about him, not to neglect him and to feed him and give him to drink.

'Abdul Muttalib was not fated to see the greatness of the Nabi ﷺ. He died when Muhammad ﷺ was eight years old. He was now left all alone in this empty world.



In his final moments before death, 'Abdul Muttalib left instructions to his son, Abu Talib, to look after Muhammad ﷺ. Abu Talib was a most excellent guardian for Muhammad ﷺ, even though he was poor and had no money.

When Muhammad ﷺ entered his home, Allaah blessed his sustenance. Even though he had many children, Abu Talib

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

looked after Muhammad ﷺ well and trained him. He could not bear to be separated from him and would not eat without him. In fact he especially set aside food for Muhammad ﷺ which he did not for his own children.

Amongst the strange things in the house of Abu Talib was that when his children ate alone without Muhammad ﷺ their bellies would not get satisfied. When he ate with them they would be full. Abu Talib therefore forbade them from eating alone until Muhammad ﷺ came and ate with them. They would then be filled.

Abu Talib's wife was Fatimah bint Asad. She loved Muhammad ﷺ. She would feed him while she remained hungry. She would dress him in the best of clothing. She would prevent herself and her children from having the best food, and feed it to Muhammad ﷺ. She would clean him and oil his hair. She gave him preference over all her children.



Muhammad ﷺ noticed that his uncle was poor and had a large family to support. He therefore decided to help his uncle and lessen his burden a bit. He wished to repay his kindness. Muhammad ﷺ thus began life of work, herding goats.

Due to his intense love for his nephew, Abu Talib would take him with him wherever he went. Once he wanted to go to Syria on business. He looked at Muhammad ﷺ and felt his heart brimming with love for him. He was sure that he could not separate from him, so he said, "By Allaah, I shall not go unless you are with me. I shall never leave you."

On the way they came across monasteries wherein Monks lived in them who knew the description of the Nabi of the Final Era. They had read it in the Tawrah and Gospels. One of these monks was called Buhayra. He was pious and knew the description of Rasulullah ﷺ.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

He looked at the caravan in which Abu Talib and Muhammad ﷺ were and saw that a cloud floated above Muhammad ﷺ. Wherever he went, the cloud followed. This was a sign of the Nabi of the Final Era. Yet he wanted to be sure and wanted to see his face. He went and cooked food and called out to the caravan to come and eat.

Caravan: O Buhayra, we always pass by you, and you never gave us food before. Why did you this time.

Buayra: You are my guests. All of you should come, and none remain behind.

All went besides Rasulallah ﷺ. When Buhayra saw that he asked, "Have you all come?"

The Quraysh replied, "Yes, except for a small boy called Muhammad. We left him behind to look after the caravan."

Buhayra said, "One of you should go and fetch him."

Muhammad ﷺ came and sat to eat with his people. When they had finished he was alone with Buhayra.

Monk: O youth, I shall question you in the names of al-Lat and al-'Uzza. Will you answer me?

Muhammad ﷺ: Do not ask me in their names. By Allaah, I hate them.

Buhayra: Then I ask you in Allaah's name.

Muhammad ﷺ: Ask what you wish.

Buhayra asked him about his dreams and food. He opened his shoulders and saw the Seal of Nabuwaat. It was some hairs between the shoulders. Rasulallah ﷺ then left.

Buhayra: Who is this youth?

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Abu Talib: My son.

Buhayra: He cannot be your son. It must be that both his parents are dead.

Abu Talib: Yes, his father died while his mother was pregnant with him. She also died thereafter.

Buhayra: Now you have spoken the truth. Take him back to your land and protect him from the Jews. If they find out about him they will kill him.

Abu Talib returned to Makkah, convinced that his nephew would have a great rank amongst the people. Buhayra's words remained in his ears, "Protect him from the Jews."

Beneficial lessons

1. The deaths of the parents of Rasulallah ﷺ was so that Allaah would raise His Nabi ﷺ, none else.
2. Rasulallah ﷺ was the greatest baby to be born in the world. Where ever he went there were blessings.
3. Allaah purifies the hearts of the Ambiyaa and pious from the Devil's share.
4. A man must work.



Questions

Who was this?

1. The grandfather of Rasulallah ﷺ who looked after him when his mother died.
2. The monk who saw Rasulallah ﷺ in Syria and spoke to him.

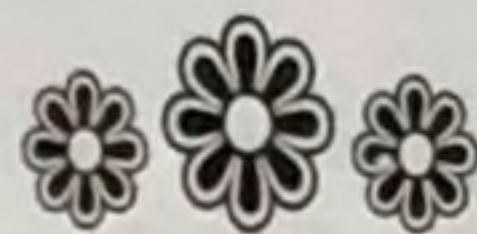
The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

3. The wet-nurse of Rasulallah ﷺ who was from the Bedouins of Banu Sa'd.

Choose the correct answer from the brackets:

1. The first wet-nurse of Rasulallah ﷺ was _____ (Barirah – Thuwaybah – Nafisah)
2. The mother of Rasulallah ﷺ was _____ (Aminah – Khadijah – Halimah)
3. The wife of Abu Talib _____ looked after Rasulallah ﷺ (Fatimah az-Zahra – Fatimah bint Asad – Fatimah an-Nabawiyah)

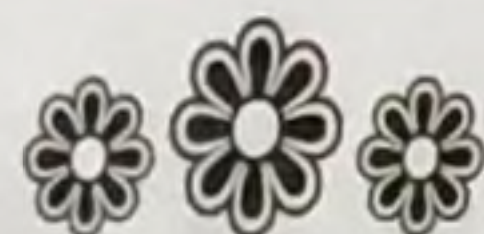
Describe the story of the opening of the chest in your own words.



Answers

'Abdul Muttalib – Buhayra – Halimah as-Sa'diyah

Thuwaybah – Aminah – Fatimah bint Asad



Declaring Nabuwaat

Rasulallah ﷺ grew up in the darkness of Makkah which was drowned in Jahiliyah [pre-Islaamic ignorance]. Yet he never prostrated to an idol. He never acted in the silly way the youngsters of Makkah acted. Instead, he was an example of good character. He was as-Sadiq al-Amin [the Truthful, the Trsuworthy]. All the people of Makkah loved him.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

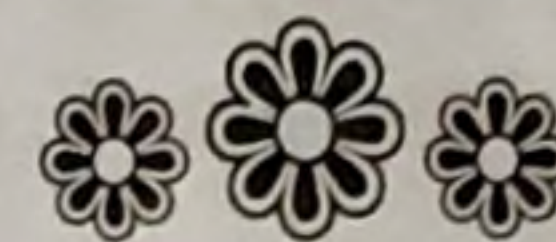
In his young days he took part in carrying stones for building the Ka'bah. His uncle, al-'Abbas ؓ, said to him, "Put your loincloth around your neck."

He did so. He then looked at the sky and saw someone ordering him to put it back on. He did so. He swooned fell down.

He saw that Abu Talib was poor and had a large family to support. He therefore wished to work to help him. He first started to herd goats in Makkah. All Ambiyaa before him were also herders. There are many benefits in herding. Some of these are – the herder learns to care for the animals; he guides them on the right path; he protects them from wolves and hyenas. In the same way a Nabi guides the people to Allaah's Way instead of entering Jahannam.

Once Rasulallah ﷺ was herding the goats when he heard the sounds of flutes and drums. He wanted to go listen just as youngsters normally do. He said to a shepherd who was with him, "Look after my goats for me until I return from entertaining myself in Makkah."

Rasulallah ﷺ went to the house from which the music was coming from. He saw that it was a marriage party. He was about to enter the house when something strange happened to him. The next thing he knew was that the burning sun was waking him up from sleep. Yes, he had fallen asleep and had not awoken until the next day. In that way his Rabb had protected him from the useless entertainment. He went back to his goats and his companion. He tried once again to go to such a place, but the same thing repeated itself. He never tried again thereafter.



War never came to an end in Makkah. It always burned like a fire. A war erupted between the Quraysh and another tribe called Qays 'Aylan. It was called Harbul Fijar [War of the sinners] because it was fought during the holy months.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulullah ﷺ was twenty years old at the time. He took part in the war. He gathered the arrows which the enemy shot at the Quraysh and gave it to his uncles to reuse.

The war ended because both sides were strong and could not be defeated. Peace was concluded. Through this war Rasulallah ﷺ gained experience, skills and wisdom.

It was also during those days that an event happened which demonstrated the good and generous nature of the Arabs. A man had come to Makkah to sell his trade goods. Al-'As bin Wail as-Sahmi bought them from him. He was the father of 'Amr bin al-As ﷺ. He did not pay the man for the goods. The man screamed at the Quraysh for someone to help him, but nobody responded.

The man then climbed the mountain of Makkah, Abu Qubays, and called out to the people of Makkah to help him against al-'As. Az-Zubayr bin 'Abdil Muttalib, uncle of Rasulallah ﷺ responded. Some men of the Quraysh gathered in the house of one of them, 'Abdullah bin Jud'an.

There they vowed to be single hand on the side of the oppressed against the oppressor until the oppressed right had been fulfilled. They also promised to share their wealth with the poor, so that there no need for the poor to beg from the people.

Because this was a good vow, it was called Hilful Fudul [the Covenant of virtues]. Rasulallah ﷺ also took it. When he used to remember it after declaring Nabuwaat, he used to say, "I witnessed a covenant in the house of 'Abdullah bin Jud'an. Were I to be called to it in Islaam I would respond. They vowed to return the rights of their owners and not to let the oppressor oppress the oppressed."

This proves that Rasulallah ﷺ was pleased with this covenant.



The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

It spread throughout Makkah that Rasulallah ﷺ was truthful and trustworthy. Therefore the people of the Quraysh used to leave their trust with him and hire him to work with their wealth. Such wealth proved greatly profitable. He would take his salary and live on it and help Abu Talib.

There was a rich woman from the Quraysh called Khadijah bint Khuwaylid. She had married a rich man who then died. She then married a second husband who also died and left her a large fortune. She hired men to work for her because she was a woman. They however stole from her or wasted her wealth.

When she heard about the truthful and trustworthy Muhammad ﷺ, she asked him to go and a trade journey for her in exchange for compensation. She sent her slave, Maysarah, with him.

During the journey to Syria. Maysarah saw many amazing sights. He saw that Muhammad ﷺ was trustworthy in his trading, honest in his speech, and a cloud followed him and shaded him wherever he went.

On the way back from Syria, Rasulallah ﷺ sat under a tree, to rest in its shade. A monk saw him and asked Maysarah about him. He then said, "Nobody besides Ambiyaa sit under this tree."

When he returned, Maysarah told his mistress, Khadijah, about that.

Khadijah felt that Muhammad ﷺ was a treasure which should not be missed. Yet how could she marry him when he was only 25 years old and she 40? She would still try because she was beautiful and rich. Many men had proposed to her, seeing her as an appropriate woman for marriage. She therefore acted and sent her friend to him, asking him to marry her. He accepted for she was a woman of excellent character, noble in deeds and lineage.

The wedding took place amongst the people of Makkah. Abu Talib stood amongst the people and praised Rasulallah ﷺ and

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Khadijah. The news spread around Makkah – the trustworthy Muhammad ﷺ and married the noble Khadijah.

A sweet life commenced and Khadijah gave birth to children of Rasulallah ﷺ - al-Qasim, 'Abdullah, Ruqayyah, Umm Kulthum, Zaynab and Fatimah. However, al-Qasim and 'Abdullah died, whilst all the daughters survived. Despite al-Qasim's death, Rasulallah ﷺ became known by the patronymic title, Abul Qasim. Rasulallah ﷺ was patient with Allaah's decree and did not object.



An historical event occurred in Makkah. The Ka'bah was damaged. The Quraysh gathered money for its rebuilding and all the tribes helped rebuild it.

When the time came for the replacing of the Black Stone, each tribe wished that great honour. A point was reached where war would erupt. Someone then suggested that the first man to pass by would be made their arbitrator to decide the matter.

It was most fortunate that the first to pass by was Muhammad ﷺ. They exclaimed, "It is al-Amin!" and presented the matter to him. He took off his robe and placed the Black Stone in it. He then told a man from each tribe to hold an edge of the robe. They did so and lifted the robe. He then himself placed it in the Ka'bah. Everyone was amazed at how he had managed to find a peaceful solution and prevent war in Makkah.

In the years before Nabuwaat, Muhammad ﷺ used to worship Allaah according to the way of Ibrahim ﷺ. He used to go to the Cave of Hira in a mountain of Makkah, where he used to worship his Rabb. He used to remain in isolation for his Rabb for the entire month of Ramadan. He would ponder over the creation of Allaah ﷻ.



The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

In another world, the devils were experiencing something strange. They used to spy in the heavens and overhear news. They now would be pelted when they tried to get news. They would be struck and burnt. They were astonished at this.

On the other hand, Muhammad ﷺ started having dreams which would become true the next day.

In Syria the monks gazed at the sky and found it to be brighter.

In Yathrib the Jews gazed at the sky and found that the signs of the arrival of the Nabi of the Final Era had all appeared.

Every year Rasulallah ﷺ spent Ramadan in seclusion with his Rabb in Hira. This year he felt something strange in his heart. He did not know that he would soon receive *Wahy* and that the world would forever change.



Beneficial lessons

1. Man must work.
2. All Ambiyaa were herders.
3. Trust and truth are qualities of the Ambiyaa.



Questions

1. What was the title Rasulallah ﷺ received before propogating Islaam? It showed his good character.
2. What was the name of Khadijah's slave who went with Rasulallah ﷺ to Syria?
3. How old was Rasulallah ﷺ when he married Khadijah? How old was she?

Muhammad Rasulallah ﷺ

Ramadan arrived and spread its blessings over the world. Muhammad ﷺ went to the Cave of Hira to worship his Rabb and witness the works of the Creator. He looked at the sky and saw it as an unmatched divine festival. It could be imagined that the stars were like a caravan about to travel together. Some were separate, like two sisters talking in private.

There were the lofty mountains. Who had given them their height?

Who was it Who had created the skies without pillars?

Who sends down water from the sky which man drinks and quenches his thirst, as do animals and crops.

Surely the real Creator of the universe must be greater than the "gods" which they worship! They make their own gods and worship them. The real God must be greater than all of that. He is Allaah, the Most High, the All-Powerful, Who created the heavens and earth. It is He Who sends down rain, allows ships to sail on water and placed the stars in the sky.

All of creation bows to the Majestic Creator. Muhammad ﷺ was guided to his Rabb without seeing Him. He worshipped and loved Allaah without knowing that He was preparing him for the most important responsibility in the world – Nabuwaat.

Everything was completely calm. Twenty nights of Ramadan had passed. Muhammad ﷺ was still in the cave, his heart brimming with divine love. His eyes were filled with tears, desiring to meet and see his Rabb. A short while before, he had gone back to Makkah, to replenish his supplies of food and water, and had then returned. Suddenly everything was shining with a light he had never seen before. He then saw a strange being made of light. It was massive in physique and was not like a human. The angel approached him. It grabbed him and said, "Iqra – Read!" Muhammad ﷺ said, "I cannot read."

He was unlettered and could neither read nor write. The angel again pressed him and said, "Read!" He replied, "I cannot read!"

Muhammad ﷺ felt as if he was close to death. The angel left him and then again pressed him for the third time, saying, "Read!"

He left him and said:

Read in the Name of your Rabb Who created. He created man from a clot. Read and your Rabb is Most Generous. He taught the use of the pen. He taught man that which he knew not.

[al-'Alaq: 1-5]

The angel then ascended to the sky, leaving Rasulallah ﷺ frightened and filled with awe. Perspiration covered his body and clothing. His face was red.

He went back home and called out, "Cover me! Cover me!"

Khadijah was startled when she saw him. He told her what had happened and said, "I feared for my life."

Khadijah said, "Allaah will never disgrace you. You maintain family ties. He entertain guests. You help those in difficulty. You give to those who do not have. You help those in afflictions."

She then took him to her cousin, Waraqah bin Nawfal and told him what had happened.

Waraqah: That is the same angel which brought revelation to Musa ﷺ. If only I can be alive and see the day your people throw you out of Makkah.

Rasulallah ﷺ: What? Will my people expel me?

Waraqah: Yes, no man has ever brought what you bring, except that his people became his enemy. If I have the strength I shall support you against them."

Rasulallah ﷺ and Khadijah then returned home. He now was convinced that he was Allaah's Rasul to this Ummah and that his

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

people would expel him. His was both happy and sad. Happy because he was a Nabi and sad because his people would expel him from his city.

What was he to do? What Allaah intended for the future was unknown, but as Khadijah had said, "Allaah will never disgrace you."



Rasulullah ﷺ returned to Hira, hoping to see the angel again, but the angel was not there this time. He was about to return when he saw the angel sitting on a chair between the earth and the sky. He was frightened. He rushed home and called out, "Cover me! Cover me!"

When he was covered with a robe, the angels appeared and recited:

O covered one! Arise and warn. Declare the greatness of your Rabb. Purify your clothing. And stay away from filth.
[al-Muddaththir: 1-5]

Rasulullah ﷺ was startled and arose from his sleep. Khadijah radiyAllaahu 'anha said, "O Muhammad, sleep and rest." He replied, "The days of sleep are gone, O Khadijah."

Rasulullah ﷺ understood that the angel who had appeared before him was Jibril ﷺ whom Allaah had sent to the previous Ambiyaa. What had been revealed to him was the Quran. It was now his duty to call the people to the One Allaah Who has no partners. They had to leave idol worship. This would be difficult, but he had to obey the command of his Rabb and call the people to the new Shariat of Islaam. It was the *Din* of Adam ﷺ, Ibrahim ﷺ, Isma'il ﷺ, Musa ﷺ, 'Isa ﷺ and all the Ambiyaa. He had become the Seal of the Ambiyaa and the last of them.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

The call to Islaam began in secret. Khadijah radiyAllaahu 'anha was the first of the male and female believers. She dedicated her wealth to the service of Islaam and its Nabi ﷺ.

Rasulullah ﷺ started calling those who knew him to be good and of excellent character. He presented Islaam to Abu Bakr ﷺ, who became the first man to embrace Islaam. The young 'Ali ﷺ then accepted. He was the first child to embrace Islaam. Zayd bin Harithah ﷺ then accepted. He was the first amongst the slaves and freed-slaves.

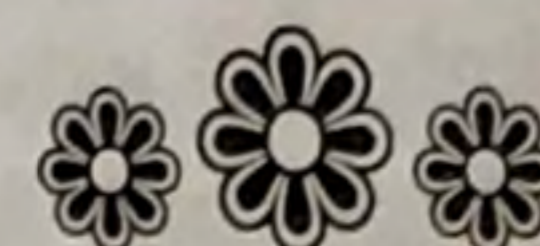
Rasulullah ﷺ slowly began to increase the scope of his call. Thus Islaam reached 'Uthman bin 'Affan ﷺ, Talhah ﷺ, az-Zubayr ﷺ, Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas ﷺ, Abu 'Ubaydah bin al-Jarrah ﷺ, 'Abdullah bin Mas'ud ﷺ and Sa'id bin Zayd ﷺ.

Not only noble ones of Makkah embraced Islaam, but slaves such as Bila bin Rabah ﷺ and Khabbab bin al-Aratt ﷺ did as well.

There was not a house in Makkah except that Islaam penetrated it. Three years of Islaam passed in this way and Rasulallah ﷺ would hide in the glens of Makkah with Khadijah, Zayd and 'Ali ﷺ. They would perform Salah with him.

Allaah then commanded:
Proclaim openly what you have been commanded and turn away from the Polytheists.
[al-Hijr: 94]

Thus the difficulties of the calling to Allaah would now begin. A contest began between Islaam and disbelief, between believers and disbelievers. The time for sleep was gone. Allaah's command had to be fulfilled.



The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulullah ﷺ stood on Mount as-Safa and called out to his people. When they all came he said, "If I should tell you that there are horsemen behind this mountain intending to attack you, would you believe me?"

"Yes," they said, "You are the Truthful and Trustworthy."

He said, "Then verily I am Allaah's Rasul unto you. Before me is a painful punishment."

Abu Lahab shouted, "May you be destroyed for the remainder of your days! Is it for this that you gathered us?"

Thereupon Allaah revealed:

May Abu Lahab's hands be destroyed, utterly destroyed.

[al-Masad: 1]

In this was Abu Lahab became the first of the enemies of Islaam and the Muslims. The accursed woman, Umm Jamil Arwa bint Harb, joined him in this enmity. She hated Rasulallah ﷺ and Khadijah radiyAllaahu 'anha. She got her two sons, 'Utbah and 'Utaybah, married to Ruqayyah and Umm Kulthum, daughters of Rasulallah ﷺ. She then ordered them to divorce them and they did so. She used to throw thorns in the way of Rasulallah ﷺ and troubled him by flinging dirt at him. Allaah then revealed:

And his wife, the carrier of firewood. Around her neck will be rope of palm fibre.

[al-Masad: 4-5]

She used to carry the wood to fling the thorns in the way of Rasulallah ﷺ. That is why Allaah called her, "carrier of firewood."

During the Hajj season the Arabs came to the Ka'bah and performed Hajj. Thereafter they would trade at the markets of 'Ukaz and Zul Majaz. Rasulallah ﷺ would invite them to Islaam, saying, "Say, 'There is no illaah but Allaah,' and you will be successful."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

He would speak of the defects of the idols. He told them that they were stones which could not speak, hear or see. They could not harm or benefit.

The polytheists saw the danger of this call, in that it made rich and poor, master and slave equals. The master is not above the slave in the kingdom of Allaah. Allaah makes no distinction between rich and poor, except by their Iman and Taqwa, not wealth, beauty, fame or power.

The priests who guarded the idols were worried. They used to get rich through the great amount of gifts which the people used to give the idols.

Everyone was worried. So they decided to stop Islaam and the Muslims. They first went to Abu Talib and complained against Rasulallah ﷺ. They said that insulted their gods and troubled them in their gatherings. Their leader was Abul Hakam [Father of Wisdom] 'Amr bin Hisham. He would be known after the rise of Islaam as, "Abu Jahl – Father of Ignorance."

Abu Talib called Rasulallah ﷺ and said, "Your people have come to me and said this and that. I do not have the power to stand alone with you against what they might do to you and me."

Rasulallah ﷺ looked at his uncle and said, "By Allaah, my Uncle, if they should put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left, on condition that I leave this matter, I shall never leave it until Allaah makes it triumph or I die."

Rasulallah ﷺ then wept.

Abu Talib responded, "Go on doing what you do, dear nephew. Do as you please. By Allaah, I shall always help you, as long as I live."

Khadijah radiyAllaahu 'anha was an excellent helper to Rasulallah ﷺ. She greatly helped lessen his burdens. She helped him with her wealth and efforts. Both Abu Talib and Khadijah radiyAllaahu 'anha were the best of helpers for Islaam and its Rasul ﷺ.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Above all, Allaah is the best of helpers. The Quran is His Speech. Islaam in His *Din*. Muhammad ﷺ is His Nabi and Rasul. He revealed to Rasulullah ﷺ:

O Rasul, convey what has been revealed to you from your Rabb. If you do not do so, then you have not conveyed His message. Allaah will protect you against the people.

[al-Maidah: 67]

Allaah thus promised to protect His Nabi ﷺ against the plots of the Polytheists. There was no other way for Rasulullah ﷺ but to obey Allaah's command. He would neither rest nor sleep for a moment. He had to continue on his way irrespective what the Polytheists said or did. If he lived it was through Allaah's will. If he died it was through Allaah's will.



Beneficial lessons

1. Pondering over the creation of Allaah to increase Iman in the heart.
2. Patience at the difficulties of the disbelievers and obeying Allaah's commands.
3. Rasulullah ﷺ was obedient to his Rabb. He is the Seal of the Rasuls and Ambiyaa.



Questions

Who is the following?

1. The Seal of the Ambiyaa and Rasuls.
2. The angel who brought revelation to the Ambiyaa.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

3. The uncle of Rasulullah ﷺ whom Allaah cursed in the Quran.

What are the following called?

1. Allaah's Speech which He revealed to Muhammad ﷺ.
2. Statues of stone and wood which the people of Makkah worshipped before Islaam.
3. The Din which calls to the worship of Allaah alone.

Complete the following:

Before the call to Islaam, Rasulullah ﷺ used to worship Allaah in the Cave of _____. He used to _____ over Allaah's creation. _____ brought him the Quran. He returned to Khadijah *radiyAllahu 'anha* and said, "_____, _____." She went with him to _____ bin Nawfal. The call to Islaam was conducted in secret for _____ years. Then Rasulullah ﷺ climbed Mount _____ and called his people to Islaam. Abu Lahab said, "May you be _____."



Answers

Muhammad ﷺ - Jibril ﷺ - Abu Lahab

the Quran - idols - Islaam

Hira - ponder - Jibril ﷺ - Cover me! Cover me! - Waraqah - three - as-Safa - destroyed



Makkah opposes Islaam

People coming to Makkah would hear groans in every corner of Makkah. It was not the groans of sickness or sadness, but of Muslims being tortured in Makkah.

The Quraysh had declared war against Islaam and the Muslims. Master would torture slave. Thus Umayyah bin Khalf would torture Bilal رضي الله عنه. He would fling him on the sand and whip him. Bilal رضي الله عنه would call out in his sweet voice, "Ahad! Ahad! One [god] One [god]."

That was his song by which the weak were comforted when hearing it from his heart and tongue.

Sumayyah and Yasir were being tortured. Abu Jahl came and speared her. She died and Yasir رضي الله عنه joined her. May Allaah be pleased with them both.

Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه and Talhah رضي الله عنه were tied together with a single rope. Nawfal bin Khuwaylid then tortured them.

They were all patient. If they died, they would go to Jannah. If they lived, then Allaah had promised the believers victory.

Rasulullah ﷺ would pass by his Companions when they were being tortured. Seeing their pain and hearing their groans saddened him. He could not say anything besides, "Patience, O family of Yasir, for you are promised Jannah."

He did not own anything of the world to give them, but promised them what Allaah had told him, that Jannah was Allaah's high price which He promised to the believers. The only separation between them and Jannah was that they be killed as martyrs.

It was not only the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم who tortured. Rasulallah ﷺ was greatly harmed. Abu Lahab, 'Uqbah bin Abi Mu'it and al-Hakam bin Abil 'As were the neighbours of Rasulallah ﷺ. They brought the intestines of a slaughtered camel and waited for Rasulallah ﷺ to perform Salah. They then threw it on

Rasulallah ﷺ. Rasulallah ﷺ remained patient and hoped for reward. He never harmed them back, but prayed for their guidance.

They would throw dirt at the house of Rasulallah ﷺ. Rasulallah ﷺ would pick it up and say, "What kind of neighbourliness is this, O Banu 'Abd Manaf?"

Rasulallah ﷺ went to the Ka'bah to perform Salah. They Polytheists became angry and said, "Who will bring the intestines of the camel of that tribe and throw it on Muhammad's back?"

'Uqbah bin Abi Mu'it jumped up. He waited until Rasulallah ﷺ was prostrating and flung it on his back. The people laughed and mocked Rasulallah ﷺ. His daughter, Fatimah *radiyAllaahu 'anha* came and removed the dirt from him. She was crying and her tears flowed onto her cheeks. Rasulallah ﷺ taught her a Believer's patience and reliance upon his Rabb, by saying, "Do not cry, dear daughter, Allaah is your father's helper."

He then raised his hands to the sky and prayed against those who harmed him. He said, "O Allaah, deal with Abu Jahl, deal with 'Utbah bin Rabi'ah and his brother Shaybah. Deal with al-Walid bin 'Utbah, Umayyah bin Khalf and 'Uqbah bin Abi Mu'it." Allaah accepted his du'a. All of them died at the Battle of Badr.

One day 'Uqbah invited the entire Quraysh for a meal. All came except Rasulallah ﷺ. He went to Rasulallah ﷺ who recited the Quran to him. 'Uqbah thereupon embraced Islaam. He had a friend, Umayyah bin Khalf, whom Rasulallah ﷺ called, "Head of disbelief." Umayyah told 'Uqbah, "How can you become Muslim and believe in Muhammad? I shall never speak to you again unless you deny him and harm him."

'Uqbah went to Rasulallah ﷺ. He pulled his robe and choked him until the eyes of Rasulallah ﷺ turned red and he was about to die. The disbeliever even spat in the face of Rasulallah ﷺ. He did not release him until Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه came rushing to defend Rasulallah ﷺ and said, "Do you kill a man for merely saying, 'My Rabb is Allaah?'"

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

That was truly the only crime of Rasulallah ﷺ. He believed in Allaah and did not worship idols. What a beautiful crime that it which earns its perpetrator Jannah!

Rasulallah ﷺ and his Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ took the tortures lightly. It was as if they enjoyed being tortured and mocked the polytheists. The ayat of the Quran broght smiles to the lips of those being afflicted. They turned to the stories related of passed history and to shining stars to guide them.



The Quraysh did not stop at just bodily harm. They used to verbally assault Rasulallah ﷺ as well. they called him mad, a poet, a magician and a fortune-teller. Umayyah bin Khalf used to look out for Rasulallah ﷺ and then proceed to insult him, both openly and in private.

When the two sons of Rasulallah ﷺ, al-Qasim and 'Abdullah died, al-'As bin Wail as-Sahmi called Rasulallah ﷺ, "Abtar" meaning he whose lineage is cut off. Allaah then revealed:

Verily you enemy is Abtar.

[Al-Kawthar: 3]

Meaning that those who hate Rasulallah ﷺ are the ones who will be cut off from Allaah's mercy and Jannah.

An-Nadr bin al-Harith went to Persia and learnt the stories of "A thousand and one nights." He returned to Makkah and related these stories in the Ka'bah. He wanted to stop the people from listening to the Quran and said, "Muhammad's talks are not better than mine."

Because Rasulallah ﷺ was unlettered, the Mushrikun [polytheists] used to say, "Indeed some man must be teaching him."

None of these difficulties could stop Rasulallah ﷺ from fulfilling the call to his Rabb. He awaited for the Hajj season and called

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

out, "Is there any man who will take me to his people that I may convey the Speech of my Rabb to them? For verily the Quraysh prevent me from conveying my Rabb's Speech."

He would call out aloud, "Say, 'there is no illaah but Allaah.' With these words you will rule all the 'Arabs and the non-'Arabs will become subservient to you. With it, you will be kings in Jannah."

Abu Lahab would then immediately call out, "Do not obey him. He is a great liar."

Another man would throw sand on the head of Rasulallah ﷺ. Yet these troubles did not prevent him from inviting to Allaah.

The Quraysh appointed 'Utbah bin Rabi'ah to go talk to Rasulallah ﷺ. He was to make certain offers to, which he might accept, in exchange for leaving his Din. He went to Rasulallah ﷺ and said, "O Muhammad, O my nephew, you have indeed troubled your people. You have reviled and denied their gods. I shall present some offers to you, accept of it what you please."

Rasulallah ﷺ replied, "Speak, O Abu al-Walid, I am listening."

'Utbah said, "If you wish for kingship we shall crown you king. If you wish for money we shall gather so much money for you, that you will become the richest man amongst us. If you are sick we shall cure you."

Rasulallah ﷺ then asked with the greatest of respect, "Are you finish, O uncle?"

"Yes," he said.

"Then listen to me," said Rasulallah ﷺ, "Ha Mim. A revelation from the Most Gracious, Most Merciful. A Book whose verses are explained in detail. An Arabic Quran for a people who know."

[Fussilat: 1-3]

'Utbah returned to his people and said, "By Allaah, I have heard words which are very sweet and beautiful. It is sweet like a fruit

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

and refreshing like rain. It is neither poetry nor magic. It is not the words of a human. Leave Muhammad and his affair. If he is victorious, his kingdom will be your kingdom. If it happens otherwise then he will be destroyed on his own."

They replied, "He bewitched you with his tongue, O Abu Walid."

He said, "Do not call him a magician or fortune-teller or madman. Rather say that he separates woman from their husbands."

The Quran then mentioned this incident and rebuked 'Utbah bin Rabi'ah, and threatened him with punishment in the Hereafter.¹

The Quraysh gave up trying to convince Rasullullah ﷺ, and planned other ways of getting rid of him.



The man who hated Rasullullah ﷺ the most out of all the people of Makkah was Abu Jahl 'Amr bin Hisham. He was a respected chief of his people, who called him, "Father of Wisdom." They had chosen him as a person to be consulted and an advisor at a tender age.

His heart was filled with hatred against Rasullullah ﷺ and the Muslims. He killed Sumayyah radiyAllaahu 'anha and Yasir رضی اللہ عنہما. He tortured many Muslims. Rasullullah ﷺ thus called him the Pharaoh of this Ummah because he tortured the Believers just as Pharaoh did.

Rasullullah ﷺ was praying Salah in the Ka'bah. Abu Jahl vowed to kill him and waited for him to prostrate. He brought a large rock and wanted to throw it on him. However, his hand suddenly could not move and he returned in failure. Instead of repenting from his disbelief, he tried a second time and vowed the most strongest of vows to kill Rasullullah ﷺ in the Ka'bah.

¹ Al-Muddaththir: 11-13

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

He went out, but as he approached Rasullullah ﷺ, he found himself returning to his disbelieving friends with great haste. They asked, "What is wrong with you, O Abu al-Hakam?"

The blood left his face and he turned yellow. He said, "I saw a big camel above Muhammad's head. Whenever I tried to approach him, it would come to kill and eat me."

The people laughed at him and mocked him. When Rasullullah ﷺ heard of this, he said, "There were angels protecting me. If he had come near me they would have killed him."

The Quraysh wanted to mock a man who belonged to a people called the Irashiyun. Abu Jahl had taken goods from him and did not pay him. So the Quraysh mocked him and said, "If you want your money, go to Muhammad. He will get your rights fulfilled."

The Irashi was a stranger and did not know about Islaam and Abu Jahl's hatred for it. The Quraysh thought they would have a good laugh at what Abu Jahl would do to Rasullullah ﷺ and the Irashi. To their utter shock, the Irashi joyfully returned to them with his money. They ran to Abu Jahl who told them that Rasullullah ﷺ had come to him with a camel above his head. Rasullullah ﷺ ordered him to give the man his money. Abu Jahl feared that the camel, which was actually an angel, would kill him. He therefore paid up.

Thus Allaah's Words, "Allaah will protect you against the people," proved true. They could not kill him because Allaah protected him. He who has his Rabb on his side has nothing to fear, because he has the All-Powerful Almighty on his side.

It was during this dark time that Hamzah bin 'Abdil Muttalib رضی اللہ عنہ, the uncle of Rasullullah ﷺ, embraced Islaam. He was the Lion of Allaah and His Rasul ﷺ. He was strong and brave. The Quraysh were enraged that Hamzah رضی اللہ عنہ had embraced Islaam. They had hardly recovered from that when more shocking news struck them – 'Umar bin al-Khattab رضی اللہ عنہ embraced Islaam. These were tidings from Allaah to His Nabi ﷺ that Islaam would definitely triumph over the Mushrikun.

People from outside of Makkah also began to embrace Islaam, such as Abu Zarr al-Ghifari رضي الله عنه, at-Tufayl bin 'Amr ad-Dawsi رضي الله عنه and Damad al-Azdi رضي الله عنه.

These were all signs of victory which came like flashes of lightning in the darkness of Makkah. Rasulallah ﷺ used gather his Sahabah رضي الله عنهم in the house of al-Arqam bin Abi al-Arqam رضي الله عنه, it was far off on Mount as-Safa. There he would teach them their Din and recite the Quran to them.

Al-Arqam's رضي الله عنه house was far from the eyes of the Quraysh. He was young and they did not imagine that he became Muslim. In addition, his clan and Rasulallah's clan of Banu Hashim were enemies. Therefore nobody thought that Rasulallah ﷺ would take shelter in his house. His house was a university of Islaam and Iman where revelation descended. The graduates were heroes and great personalities of Islaamic history.



The Mushriun were clamouring for war against Islaam. They wanted to kill Rasulallah ﷺ and the Muslims. The Mushrikun had tortured them but that only strengthened their Iman and increased their numbers. Their Iman became like mountains and they fled twice to Ethiopia to save their Iman. Those Muslims who remained in Makkah stayed in great danger.

Still, the Quran kept attracting people. When someone heard it they would believe. The Quraysh therefore vowed not to listen to the Quran. Yet they would come creeping at night to listen to Rasulallah ﷺ recite the Quran. This was the power of the Quran which draws hearts.

The Quraysh were losing hope and therefore went again to Abu Talib. They offered him 'Imarah bin al-Walid, the handsomest youth amongst them Quraysh in exchange for handing Rasulallah ﷺ. They would then kill him. Abu Talib said, "How can I give you my son for you to kill, and I take your son and feed him? Is this fair?"

Abu Talib was a disbeliever. He never embraced Islaam, but loved his nephew. The Quraysh decided to wage a new war, the war of boycott. They wrote an agreement in the Ka'bah which read, "In Your Name, O Allaah!" and decreed that they would cut off Banu Hashim for protecting Muhammad ﷺ as well as all who believed in him. They would not give them food or drink. They would not marry with them. They would not trade with them.

This document was attached to the Ka'bah and the Banu Hashim expelled to the Glen of Abu Talib. They hoped that when the Muslims started suffering from hunger and thirst they would abandon Islaam. Yet what can a rat do against a high mountain? Can a little candle outshine the sun?

The Muslims were trapped in the glen. Starvation hit them so hard that their perspiration dried up. Their skin tore and their throats dried. Their blood flowed. The crying of the children and screaming of the women arose. The Quran however served as a balm for wounds, filled their hearts and nourished their souls.

The Muslims spent three years of hunger and thirst in the glen. They however remained patient. 'Utbah bin Ghazwan رضي الله عنه narrated of his experience there that his throat started flowing with bile instead of blood due to eating leaves of trees for three years. He found a piece of wood which he shared with Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas رضي الله عنه. They then ate from the wood for day continuously.

When the Mushrikun saw a trade caravan coming to Makkah they would rush to it and raise its prices, so that none of the people of the glen could buy from it.

Rasulallah ﷺ did not rest in those days. He still came out and called the people to Islaam. Once he had not had any food to eat for three days and nights until Bilal رضي الله عنه came with a little food which he ate.

The Quraysh remained stubborn in their efforts, until some of their hearts were moved to see the children on the verge of death from starvation. They heard the wailing of the children and

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

People from outside of Makkah also began to embrace Islaam, such as Abu Zarr al-Ghifari رضي الله تعالى عنه, at-Tufayl bin 'Amr ad-Dawsī رضي الله تعالى عنه and Damad al-Azdi رضي الله تعالى عنه.

These were all signs of victory which came like flashes of lightning in the darkness of Makkah. Rasulullah ﷺ used gather his Sahabah رضي الله تعالى عنهم in the house of al-Arqam bin Abi al-Arqam رضي الله تعالى عنه, it was far off on Mount as-Safa. There he would teach them their Din and recite the Quran to them.

Al-Arqam's رضي الله تعالى عنه house was far from the eyes of the Quraysh. He was young and they did not imagine that he became Muslim. In addition, his clan and Rasulullah's clan of Banu Hashim were enemies. Therefore nobody thought that Rasulullah ﷺ would take shelter in his house. His house was a university of Islaam and Iman where revelation descended. The graduates were heroes and great personalities of Islaamic history.



The Mushriun were clamouring for war against Islaam. They wanted to kill Rasulullah ﷺ and the Muslims. The Mushrikun had tortured them but that only strengthened their Iman and increased their numbers. Their Iman became like mountains and they fled twice to Ethiopia to save their Iman. Those Muslims who remained in Makkah stayed in great danger.

Still, the Quran kept attracting people. When someone heard it they would believe. The Quraysh therefore vowed not to listen to the Quran. Yet they would come creeping at night to listen to Rasulullah ﷺ recite the Quran. This was the power of the Quran which draws hearts.

The Quraysh were losing hope and therefore went again to Abu Talib. They offered him 'Imarah bin al-Walid, the handsomest youth amongst them Quraysh in exchange for handing Rasulullah ﷺ. They would then kill him. Abu Talib said, "How can I give you my son for you to kill, and I take your son and feed him? Is this fair?"

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Abu Talib was a disbeliever. He never embraced Islaam, but loved his nephew. The Quraysh decided to wage a new war, the war of boycott. They wrote an agreement in the Ka'bah which read, "In Your Name, O Allaah!" and decreed that they would cut off Banu Hashim for protecting Muhammad ﷺ as well as all who believed in him. They would not give them food or drink. They would not marry with them. They would not trade with them.

This document was attached to the Ka'bah and the Banu Hashim expelled to the Glen of Abu Talib. They hoped that when the Muslims started suffering from hunger and thirst they would abandon Islaam. Yet what can a rat do against a high mountain? Can a little candle outshine the sun?

The Muslims were trapped in the glen. Starvation hit them so hard that their perspiration dried up. Their skin tore and their throats dried. Their blood flowed. The crying of the children and screaming of the women arose. The Quran however served as a balm for wounds, filled their hearts and nourished their souls.

The Muslims spent three years of hunger and thirst in the glen. They however remained patient. 'Utbah bin Ghazwan رضي الله تعالى عنه narrated of his experience there that his throat started flowing with bile instead of blood due to eating leaves of trees for three years. He found a piece of wood which he shared with Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas رضي الله تعالى عنه. They then ate from the wood for day continuously.

When the Mushrikun saw a trade caravan coming to Makkah they would rush to it and raise its prices, so that none of the people of the glen could buy from it.

Rasulullah ﷺ did not rest in those days. He still came out and called the people to Islaam. Once he had not had any food to eat for three days and nights until Bilal رضي الله تعالى عنه came with a little food which he ate.

The Quraysh remained stubborn in their efforts, until some of their hearts were moved to see the children on the verge of death from starvation. They heard the wailing of the children and

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

women and resolved to end the boycott and tear up the document. Allaah however overtook them all and sent termites which ate the document. They ate the oppressive terms and left nothing besides the words, "In Your Name, O Allaah!"

Rasulullah ﷺ and the Muslims left the glen, stronger than they were before. The difficulties of the glen were over, but would they see better days or more difficulties?



Beneficial lessons

1. Inviting to Allaah is the duty of the Messengers and those believers who follow them.
2. Patience upon the difficulties received in Allaah's Way is a quality of the people of Iman.
3. One should sacrifice for the sake of Allaah's Din.
4. Allaah protected His Nabi ﷺ.



Questions

Choose the correct answer from the brackets:

1. The man who hated Rasulallah ﷺ and the Muslims so much, that he was called the Pharaoh of this Ummah. [Abu Lahab – Abu Talib – Abu Jahl]
2. The house of _____ ﷺ was a university of Iman where revelation descended. [al-As'ad bin Abi al-As'ad – al-Arqam bin Abi al-Arqam – al-Akram bin Abi al-Akram]

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Place a tick (✓) by the right answer and an ex (x) by the wrong answer:

1. Abu Lahab loved Rasulallah ﷺ and believed in him. ()
2. 'Utbah bin Rabi'ah believed in Rasulallah ﷺ. ()
3. Umayyah bin Khalaf used to trouble Rasulallah ﷺ. ()

What was the title of each of the following?

1. Abu Jahl
2. Umm Jamil
3. Umayyah bin Khalaf

Describe the life of the Muslims in the glen.



Answers

Abu Jahl – al-Arqam bin Abi al-Arqam

X - x - ✓

Pharaoh of this Ummah – Carrier of firewood – Head of disbelief



Pain and hope

A humans's life goes between sorrow and joy, hope and pain, wounds and joy. Such was also the life of Rasulullah ﷺ and the Muslims. On some days a man or two would accept his call. On other days he and his Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ would be harmed. Yet doubt never entered their hearts. They were convinced that Allaah would make Islaam triumph over all other religions.

The difficulties they underwent in Makkah were but a small test from Allaah. He wished to show the firmness of Iman of the believers and the doubts of the hypocrites. They had to learn that this Din will not rise except with patience and Iman.

On the other hand, the Quraysh wanted to show the helplessness of Rasulullah ﷺ and so demanded that he produce a sign so that they could believe. Rasulullah ﷺ therefore asked Allaah to show a sign. The moon split in two. One half was seen above Mount Abu Qubays and the other above Mount Qu'ayqi'an. These were the two largest mountains in Makkah. They saw Hira's mountain between the two halves, but said, "This is but your magic, O Muhammad."

One of them said, "Ask those returning from travel if they also saw the moon in halves as we saw it, or did he bewitch us?"

When the travellers returned they said, "Yes, we also saw it."

The disbelievers stayed on their disbelief and refused to believe. In fact, their disbelief and excesses only increased. Allaah then revealed:

The Hour is near and the moon has split. And if they see a sign they turn away and say, "Continuous magic!" They denied and followed their desires. Every matter will be settled.

[al-Qamar: 1-3]

A new trial was presented to Rasulullah ﷺ. His uncle, Abu Talib, became very sick after leaving the glen and died. He was very old. In his final moment Rasulullah ﷺ attempted to guide

him to the Way of Allaah and make him say, "There is no illaah but Allaah." He said, "O Uncle, say but these few words and I shall be able to intercede to Allaah for you."

Abu Jahl was also there. He said, "O Abu Talib, will you leave the religion of your fathers and forefathers?"

Abu Talib said, "I die upon the religion of 'Abdul Muttalib."

He then died as a disbeliever. Rasulullah ﷺ suffered sadness doubly. He was sad at the loss of his uncle who was like a father to him. Then he was sad that he died as a disbeliever. Allaah then revealed:

Verily you do not guide whom you love, but it is Allaah Who guides whom He wills. He knows the guided ones best.

[al-Qasas: 56]

Allaah revealed to Rasulullah ﷺ that Abu Talib was of the people of Jahannam, but would receive the lightest punishment of them all. A coal will be placed between his feet which will boil his brains.

The Quraysh found this to be a good chance to harm Rasulullah ﷺ. The one who had protected him against them was dead. An idiot of the Quraysh came and threw sand on Rasulullah's ﷺ head.

Rasulullah ﷺ entered his house, sad and weeping. One of his daughters came and washed him. Rasulullah ﷺ said, "Do not weep, my daughter. Allaah is your father's helper."

Another sadness afflicted him soon thereafter. His life partner who believed in him when the people disbelieved, who gave him her wealth when everyone else refused, also died. The kind companion Khadijah radiyAllaahu 'anha died. She was the minister to truth and Mother of the Believers. Jibril رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ came when she was breathing her last. He told Rasulullah ﷺ, "Give Khadijah glad tidings of a house in Jannah made of a pearl. There will be no noise in it or tiredness."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulullah ﷺ remained sad at her loss and loyal to her until his final moment.

He was not alone in the world. His uncle who had helped him was dead. Khadijah *radiyAllaahu 'anha* had been his support in patience. She too was dead. Yet if they died they were but weak humans. Allaah remains. He is Ever-Living and will never die. He would help His Nabi ﷺ, but wanted that it triumph after struggle and patience, not by the means of Abu Talib and others.

Rasulullah ﷺ understood this and never stopped inviting to Allaah. Instead he spread the call by going out of Makkah to call to Allaah.



At-Taif was very near Makkah. The rich of Makkah would keep gardens and orchards there. That was because its climate was much better than that found in Makkah. Just as the Quraysh ruled Makkah, Tha'if ruled at-Taif.

Rasulullah ﷺ saw the Quraysh refusing his call, and thought that if he went to at-Taif and invited the Tha'if, they might accept. He thus went secretly, hoping for the Iman of the people of at-Taif. He spoke to the chiefs of Tha'if, but at-Taif was no better than Makkah. The people had hearts as hard as rocks. They sent their stupid ones to swear at and revile Rasulallah ﷺ. They then started throwing stones at him. Rasulallah ﷺ left them, but they followed him. They continued throwing stones at him until his feet bled.

The earth of at-Taif wept that such sacred and pure blood should be shed on her. A sinful hand then flung a stone at the face of Rasulallah ﷺ. The blessed blood flowed down his face. The red of the blood mixing with the white of his tears. He remained patient and did not complain. Zayd bin Harithah *رضي الله عنه* was with him. He wiped the blood and said, "A people who shed their Nabi's blood can never succeed."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulullah ﷺ was forced to take shelter in a garden belonging to 'Utbah bin Rabi'ah and his brother Shaybah. When he was left at peace he raised his hands to the sky and made a du'a which if witnessed, would make hearts bleed and eyes shed tears:

O Allaah! To You do I complain of the weakness of my strength; how few my plans are; and how despicable I am to people. O Most Merciful of those who show mercy! You are the Rabb of the oppressed. You are my Rabb. To whom have You handed me? To a distant person who frowns at me? Or to an enemy to whom You have given control of my affair? Yet if You are not angry with me, then I do not care. Your granting me ease has greater comfort for me. I seek protection by the Light of Your face which lights up darknesses and rectifies the affair of the world and Hereafter; against Your anger descending upon me or Your displeasure becoming permissible upon me. You may blame me until You are pleased. There is no ability to avoid evil and no power to do good except through You."

These words emerged from his heart. His cries made the entire universe cry. These words shook the hearts of Shaybah and brother who had heard the sad words of Rasulallah ﷺ. One of them called a servant, 'Addas, and told him to put grapes in a tray and give it to Rasulallah ﷺ. 'Addas *رضي الله عنه* did so. Rasulallah ﷺ recited, "Bismillah," and started to eat. 'Addas *رضي الله عنه* was a Christian. He said, "The people of these lands do not say these words."

Rasulallah ﷺ asked, "From what land of Allaah are you, O 'Addas? Which religion are you upon?"

He replied, "I am a Christian from Nineveh."

Rasulallah ﷺ said, "From the city of the pious man, Yunus bin Matta."

'Addas *رضي الله عنه* was amazed. He asked, "How do you know him?"

Rasulallah ﷺ said, "He is a Nabi and I am a Nabi."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

'Addas رضي الله عنه bent and kissed the hands and feet of Rasulallah ﷺ. Shaybah and 'Utbah called out to him, "Your religion is better than his religion."

Rasulallah ﷺ left at-Taif in great sadness and worry. While he remained like that in deep thought, he looked at the sky and saw a cloud shading him. Jibril عليه السلام was in it. He called out, "O Muhammad, Allaah has heard what your people said, and has sent with me the angels in charge of the mountains. If you wish, the mountains will crush them."

"No," replied Rasulallah ﷺ, "Rather I wish that Allaah will take out from their progeny those who will worship Allaah and not ascribe any partner unto Him."

That is the ultimate in mercy. He is patient upon their harming him and prays for their guidance. It is as if he prays, "O Allaah, forgive my people for they know not what they do."

There is nothing strange about that because he is the Mercy unto the worlds and he is the one who wept his entire night, begging forgiveness for his Ummah. If that is the mercy of the Rasulallah ﷺ, how is the mercy of Allaah? No doubt it is far greater.

On his way back to Makkah, Rasulallah ﷺ stopped at the Valley of Nakhlah. There he recited the Quraan and performed Salah. He did not know it, but the Jinn came there. When they heard the Quran they were impressed. Some of them embraced Islaam. Rasulallah ﷺ did not know about this until Allaah revealed:

And when We sent to you a group of Jinn.

[al-Ahqaf: 29]

This was the first of a series of divine gifts during that time of tribulation and pains. The earth was a place of rebellion in that both Makkah and at-Taif tortured Rasulallah ﷺ and his Sahabah رضي الله عنهم. Allah thus demonstrated His generosity and the winds of guidance blew amongst another creation.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Then on a dark night, Jibril عليه السلام descended in Makkah with two angels. They took Rasulallah ﷺ to the Ka 'bah. They opened his chest and removed his heart. They placed it in a tray, filled it with Iman and wisdom and then replaced it. This was the second incident of the opening of the chest of Rasulallah ﷺ. His heart was now filled with more wisdom, knowledge and Iman than before. He was now prepared to receive new miracles from his Rabb.

While everyone else in Makkah was sleeping, Jibril عليه السلام came with a creature which had a strange shape. It was between a mule and a donkey. It could place its feet at the furthest place where eyesight fell. This creature, the Buraq, was the mount of the Ambiyaa. Jibril عليه السلام told Rasulallah ﷺ to mount the Buraq. He did so. Thus the greatest creation accompanied by the greatest angel began the amazing journey of the Isra [Night journey] and Mi'raj [Ascension].

Within the moments Rasulallah ﷺ had left al-Majid al-Haram in Makkah and was in al-Masjid al-Aqsa in Palestine.

Pure is He Who took His Slave on a night journey from al-Masjid al-Haram to al-Masjid al-Aqsa whose precincts We have blessed; that We may show him our signs from Our signs. Verily He is All-Hearing All-Knowing.

[al-Isra: 1]

Allaah sent the previous Ambiyaa. They were all waiting for Rasulallah ﷺ at the gates of al-Masjid al-Aqsa. Rasulallah ﷺ dismounted and tied the Buraq to a circle in the Rock of Baytul Muqaddas. He then offered Salam to the Ambiyaa. All of them were present and decorated the land of Baytul Muqaddas with their presence. The angels were also there.

The Ambiyaa then formed rows for Salah. None of them went forward to be the Imam. Jibril عليه السلام then took Rasulallah ﷺ forward to be the Imam of all the Ambiyaa. By Allaah! What an illustrious Imam! What illustrious followers!

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

After the Salah Rasulallah ﷺ untied the Buraq. Jibril then presented Rasulallah ﷺ with two vessels. One was filled with wine and the other with milk. He chose the milk. Jibril ﷺ said, "You chose that which is natural. Had you chosen the wine your Ummah would have gone astray."

The Mi'raj or journey of Rasulallah ﷺ up the heavens then began. Rasulallah ﷺ accompanied by Jibril ﷺ reached the first heaven. Each heaven has angels who guard it. Jibril ﷺ knocked on the gate.

Angels: Who are you?

Jibril ﷺ: I am Jibril and Muhammad is with me.

Angels: Has Muhammad been sent for?

Jibril ﷺ: Yes.

Angels: Welcome.

They opened the gate and Rasulallah ﷺ entered. He saw a man sitting. On his right were many people. When he looked at them he laughed. On his left were other people. When he looked at them he cried.

Jibril ﷺ said, "This is your father, Adam. Offer him your Salam."

Rasulallah ﷺ did so and Adam ﷺ said, "Welcome to the pious son and pious Nabi."

Rasulallah ﷺ realised that those on his right were the people of Jannah, and those on his left were the people of Jahannam.

He saw Yahya ﷺ and 'Isa ﷺ in the second heaven. They were maternal cousins. They said, "Welcome to the pious brother and pious Nabi."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

In the third heaven he saw Yusuf ﷺ and in the fourth Idris ﷺ. In the fifth he met Harun ﷺ. Musa ﷺ wept when he met him in the sixth heaven. He said, I weep because more people will enter Jannah from this young man's Ummah than from mine."

Rasulallah ﷺ found Ibrahim ﷺ sitting by al-Bayt al-Ma'mur in the seventh heaven. It is a House around which the angels perform Hajj in heaven, just as the Muslims perform Hajj of the Ka'bah on earth. He saw small children around him and asked Jibril ﷺ about them. Jibril ﷺ replied, "These are the children of your Ummah who die in their childhood. Ibrahim ﷺ teaches them the Quran."

Rasulallah ﷺ offered Ibrahim ﷺ Salam. Ibrahim ﷺ said to him, "Convey my Salam to your Ummah. Tell them that Jannah has fertile soil and sweet water but is empty. Its seedlings is to recite *SubhanAllaah wal Hamdu lillah wa La ilaha illAllaahu wAllaahu Akbar.*"

We say, "Wa 'alaykas Salam, Ya NabiAllaah! *SubhanAllaah wal Hamdu lillah wa La ilaha illAllaahu wAllaahu Akbar.*"

In no time at all Jibril ﷺ took Rasulallah ﷺ to the highest place in existence. He spread his wings and covered all between the earth and sky. Rasulallah ﷺ was astonished at the extent of Jibril's ﷺ physique. Jibril ﷺ then said, "O Muhammad, my brother Mikail² has 600 wings. Any one of them equals all my wings together. Yet He stands before Allaah like a tiny sparrow out of fear and awe of Allaah."

The *Sidrah al-Muntaha* [the Furthest Lote Tree], is a titanic tree so large that if a fast rider rides for a century he will not escape its shadow. Jibril ﷺ stopped there and said, "O Muhammad, here the lover must separate from his beloved. If you rise you will get closer, but if I rise here I shall be burnt."

²The angel of rain.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulullah ﷺ proceeded alone. He saw that its leaves were like the ears of elephants. This is the highest place in existence before the Throne of Allaah. At that point the knowledge of all creation come to an end. On each leaf there was an angel praising Allaah. Suddenly Allaah's Light encompassed the place and Rasulallah ﷺ approached his Rabb and saw Him. He had always longed for Him.

A divine gift was then presented to the earth, the gift of Salah. Fifty were made compulsory. When Rasulallah ﷺ went down to Musa ﷺ, Musa ﷺ said to him, "Return to your Rabb and ask him for a reduction. I dealt with Banu Israil and your Ummah is weak."

Thus Rasulallah ﷺ ascended and descended until Allaah made it five Salah per day. He who fulfils them receives the reward of fifty Salah. It is thus as if Salah is a *Mi'raj* for every believer.

The heavenly visit ended after Rasulallah ﷺ was shown scenes of Jannah and its luxuries and scenes of Jahannam and its punishments. Rasulallah ﷺ returned to earth. He rode the Buraq back to Makkah. On the way he saw a caravan of the Quraysh which had lost a camel. He drank from their water which was closed and then reclosed it. He returned to his bed and found it as warm as it was with his body heat.

In the morning Rasulallah ﷺ told the Mushrikun about the Isra, but not the Mi'raj. They mocked him, "How is that possible? We take a month to travel that distance and another month to return. You claim that you went and came back in less than a night?"

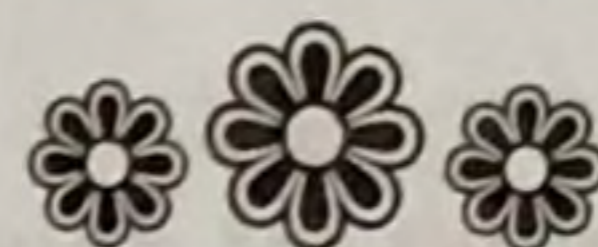
They knew that Rasulallah ﷺ had never seen al-Masjid al-Aqsa in his life. They said, "If you are speaking the truth, then describe al-Masjid al-Aqsa to us."

Rasulallah ﷺ was worried. When he entered the Masjid he had not examined it in detail because he was paying attention to more important matters. Allaah sent Jibril ﷺ. It appeared as if the Masjid was between his hands. Rasulallah ﷺ described it to them, but they still denied him. Only the Muslims believed him.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

When Abu Bakr ﷺ was asked, he replied, "I believe him when he says revelation comes to him from heaven. Why should I not believe him that he rises to it and comes down?" He was then called as-Siddiq [the truthful] because of him verifying the Nabi ﷺ.

Life became ever more difficult in Makkah as the Muslims were increasingly tortured. Everyone thought that Islaam would be destroyed. Yet Allaah was seeing and hearing everything and was planning something else.



Beneficial lessons

1. Allaah helps His Ambiyaa with miracles.
2. Abu Talib will receive the lightest punishment in the next world.
3. Ummul Muminin Khadijah *radiyAllaahu 'anha* is in Jannah.
4. Rasulallah ﷺ made great effort to spread Islaam and his patience was even greater.
5. Allaah protects His Nabi from the plots of the Mushrikun.
6. One should turn to Allaah in all affairs instead of waiting to see what humans will do.

Questions

Complete the following:

Rasulallah ﷺ ascended the heavens of the Night of the _____ and the _____. He went from _____ to _____ after mounting the _____. This was after the Mushriun denied the miracle of the splitting of the _____; and the Thaqif tribe which inhabited _____

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

harmed Rasulallah ﷺ; and the Qurasyh increased in their troubling Rasulallah ﷺ after the deaths of _____ and _____.

The second time the chest of Rasulallah ﷺ was opened was the Night of Isra. When was the first?

Mention an incident which shows:

1. The mercy of Rasulallah ﷺ upon the Muslims and Mushriks.
2. Allaah's love for Rasulallah ﷺ.
3. The eagerness of Rasulallah ﷺ to spread Islaam.

Who was this?

1. The Nabi who lives in the seventh Heaven?
2. The slave of 'Utbah and Shaybah who was from Nineveh?
3. The person who will receive the lightest punishment in the next world.



Answers

Isra – Mi'raj – al-Masjid al-Haram – al-Masjid al-Aqsa – Buraq – moon – at-Taif – Abu Talib – Khadijah radiyAllaahu 'anha

When Rasulallah ﷺ stayed with the Banu Sa'd.

He said, "O Allaah, forgive my people for they know not what they do."

The Isra and Mi'raj

The message to at-Taif

Ibrahim ؑ - 'Addas رضى الله عنه - Abu Talib

Leaving Makkah

Rasulallah ﷺ had now spent eleven years in Makkah, inviting to Allaah. He had undergone much difficulties but he never troubled anyone. He was threatened for Allaah's sake, but he never threatened anyone. Some believed and some disbelieved.

There were continuous traces of torture on Bilal's رضى الله عنه back and face. Khabbab's back always suffered from having burning iron brands extinguished on it.

'Ammar رضى الله عنه goes to the graves of Sumayyah and Yasir رضى الله عنه praying for Jannah for them. The tears of Rasulallah ﷺ flowed at night as he read the Quran, making the angels in the sky and the human and Jinn believers also cry.

Rasulallah ﷺ never lost hope. He continued inviting the people and spreading the Din of Allaah. That was his job and concern. At night he hardly slept in his search for closeness to his Rabb.

During the Hajj season he used to go to the tribes, calling them to Iman. Perhaps even a single heart would be guided by listening to the Quran. The Quraysh prevented him from doing even that.

Despite this, some people from outside Makkah did embrace Islaam, such as Abu Zarr al-Ghifari رضى الله عنه, Iyas bin Mu'at رضى الله عنه of Yathrib and Suwayd bin Samit رضى الله عنه. However they were few and did not spread Islaam. Therefore Rasulallah ﷺ desired that more of those who came to Makkah should embrace Islaam. Every year one or two men from outside the Quraysh would embrace Islaam. All the 'Arabs now heard about Islaam.



Yathrib was an important city in Arabia. The trade caravans of the Quraysh used to pass by it. It was also famous for crops of

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

dates. The Arabs regarded dates as their staple crop and most important food. They also used it to make wine.

There were two clans which inhabited Yathrib, the Aws and the Khazraj. They used to fight long wars against each other, the most important being, Bu'ath, in which a large number on both sides were killed.

Whenever peace was achieved, the third group which lived in Yathrib stoked the flames of war all over again. These were the Jews of the tribes of Qurayzhah, Qaynuqa' and an-Nadir as well as the Jews at Khaybar. They used to sell weapons to the Arabs. It was thus in their interests that there always be war. They schemed to make the Arabs fight each other and thus benefited from both parties.

The Aws and Khazraj were now exhausted from their wars. Their wealth was depleted, their men killed and the children orphaned, yet they could not understand how the accursed war had erupted in the first place. They desired an end to the wars so that they could rest.

On the other hand, the Jews announced that a Nabi would soon appear. They would follow him and rule the entire land. They hoped that the Nabi would be from amongst them. These prophecies spread throughout Yathrib.

Six men of Yathrib had come for the Hajj. They were sitting and talking in a place called al-'Aqabah. They were amongst the intelligent ones of Yathrib. It was their great fortune that Rasulullah ﷺ arrived and invited them to Allaah. He recited the Quran to them. They felt the truth of Rasulullah ﷺ and the Quran penetrated their hearts like an arrow. They remembered the prophecies of the Jews and said to each other, "By Allaah! This is surely the Nabi about whom the Jews tell us. Let us beat them to him!"

The people of Yathrib had good in them. They believed and became Muslims. They recited, "La ilaha illAllaah. Muhammadur Rasulullah."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

They did not realise that they were writing for history the beginning of the victory of Islaam. They were the bearers of the news of victory and the vanguard of Iman. They agreed to meet Rasulullah ﷺ the next year.

Rasulullah ﷺ returned, sensing the great value of what had been achieved and how the cause of Islaam would now profit.



The year quickly passed and the people of Yathrib returned. This time however they were twelve men who believed in Allaah and His Rasul ﷺ. Rasulullah ﷺ again met them at al-'Aqabah, in what became known as the First Pledge of 'Aqabah. They pledged to Rasulullah ﷺ that they would believe in Allaah, leave idol-worship and would not disobey him in what he ordered them.

They departed, promising to meet the next year. Islaam never had a better ambassador than Mus'ab bin 'Umayr al-Abdari رضي الله عنه. Rasulullah ﷺ sent him with them to teach them the Quran and Islaam. He filled the hearts of the people of Yathrib with the light which Allaah had lit in his heart. There was not a house in Yathrib except that Islaam entered it. Except for a few, the people of Yathrib embraced Islaam.

The next year the people of Yathrib came with hearts brimming with eagerness to meet their beloved Rasul ﷺ. A single glance at his face is better than the entire world and all that is on it. This time they numbered 73, of which two were women.

Makkah had suffered a great loss when the people rejected Islaam. Yathrib earned an enormous profit when her people accepted Islaam. Their hearts opened to the sun of guidance.

In the darkness of the night when the Quraysh and their spies slept, Rasulullah ﷺ went to al'Aqabah to meet the new people of Iman. They were eager to see and hear him and he was eager

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

to meet them and make them take a pledge. He took with him his uncle, al-'Abbas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, who was still a disbeliever at the time.

This was indeed a most important meeting. Rasulallah ﷺ recited the Quran to them and they all believed. They then pledged to hear and obey him; to order good and forbid evil; to wage Jihad in Allaah's Way; to help His Rasul ﷺ; and to defend him just as they defend their own wives, children and lives. If they did this they would receive Jannah.

This, the Second Pledge of 'Aqabah, was the dividing moment between two stages of the history of Islaam. Yathrib had embraced Islaam and was prepared to receive Rasulallah ﷺ and his Noble Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ. All that remained was for Rasulallah ﷺ to make Hijrah to it.



Allaah revealed to Rasulallah ﷺ that he should order the Muslims to make the Hijrah to Yathrib, which would now be called al-Madinah. He said to them, "I have been shown the place of your Hijrah. It is a land of date-tress, surrounded by two lava fields."

This was al-Madinah which was surrounded by two places, both called al-Harrah which means a land filled with black volcanic rocks.

Groups of Muslims started leaving Makkah and going to al-Madinah in secret. They fled to save their Iman. They had wealth, children and homes behind. They desired nothing for that besides Allaah's pleasure. They were obeying His command and desired Jannah.

They left behind a lofty example of obedience and sacrifice for the sake of raising this Din. Abu Salamah bin 'Abd al-Asad al-Makhzumi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had to leave his wife and son behind and make Hijrah. Suhayb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had to sacrifice all his wealth which he had earned with great effort and long standing in front of the furnace until his hand had burned. The world meant nothing to

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

them compared to the Jannah whose extent is the heavens and earth, as Allaah had promised them.

Makkah was emptied of believers, weak ones and tortured ones. Only a few whom the Quraysh detained stayed behind. 'Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Rasulallah ﷺ also stayed behind. A Nabi does not perform Hijrah without his Rabb's permission. He thus waited for permission with the other two who would perform important roles in the Hijrah.



The Quraysh saw that Makkah was empty of Muslims. Their spies informed them that Yathrib had entered the fold of Islaam. They therefore gathered in Darun Nadwah, the building where they used to gather to consult each other on their affairs and plotted their schemes. They knew that if Rasulallah ﷺ left their midst, his would spread his call and his Din would triumph.

The Devil sneaked in, in the form of a Bedouin from Najd. He wanted to take part in their treacherous and evil discussions. One of them said, "Let us jail him and not let him see daylight for the rest of his life."

The Devil said, "His call will spread even from the jail. The people will come to know of it. This is not a good opinion. His helpers and companions will free him."

Someone else said, "Then we should exile him from us."

"No," said the Devil, "If you do so then many people will follow him. His speech is sweet and attracts the heart. He will return to wage war against you and kill you."

Abu Jahl then said, "I suggest that we select a young, strong man from every clan and give each a sword. When Hadhrat Muhammad comes out of his house, they should all strike him at once and slay him. Banu Hashim will not be able to fight all the Arabs. They will have to accept blood-money for him."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Everyone agreed to this plan which the Devil himself could not think of. And why not? Abu Jahal, the Pharaoh of this Ummah was a human devil just as Iblis is a Jinni devil. But above all of them was the ever wakeful Eye of Allaah. He heard and saw what they were planning to do to His Beloved Rasul ﷺ. Allaah thus revealed to Rasulallah ﷺ that he should leave his house and not spend the night there. He ordered him to commence the Hijrah that night.

Rasulallah ﷺ ordered 'Ali رضي الله عنه to sleep that night in his bed. He guaranteed him that he would be safe and that no harm would befall him. He then ordered him to return all the trusts to their owners. The Quraysh used to trust the Trustworthy ﷺ despite their denying Allaah and His Rasul ﷺ, and used to leave trusts in his care. He could have taken these things with him, but trustworthiness was an overwhelming quality of Rasulallah ﷺ. He therefore ordered 'Ali رضي الله عنه to stay behind and return the trusts.

What a strange people who call a man a liar yet entrust him with their trusts!

The agreed time for meeting was in the middle of the night. They came with their swords and stood at the door of Rasulallah's ﷺ house. Allaah revealed to him:

When those who disbelieved plotted against you to detain you or kill you or expel you, they plotted and Allaah planned, and Allaah is the best of planners!

[al-Anfal: 30]

Allaah made the disbelievers sleep and Rasulallah ﷺ walked out in front of them. He picked up some sand and threw it on their heads, while reciting:

An We made a barrier in front of them and a barrier behind them. We covered them that they could not see.

[Yasin: 9]

Rasulallah ﷺ then went to Abu Bakr's رضي الله عنه house. He was preparing for Hijrah with Rasulallah ﷺ. The Quraysh were enraged when they awoke and found the sand on their heads.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

They thus knew that Muhammad's Rabb had saved him from their plot. They saw 'Ali رضي الله عنه and did not harm him, as Rasulallah ﷺ had said.

Now that they knew that Rasulallah ﷺ had escaped, they went searching for him. They searched high and low but could not find him. Matters will be as Allaah commands.



Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه had prepared for a journey with Rasulallah ﷺ. He took all his wealth with him. When Rasulallah ﷺ asked him what he left for his family, he replied, "I have Allaah and His Rasul for them."

The two went until they reached a cave far out of Makkah, the Cave of Thawr. Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه rushed ahead and cleaned the cave. He wiped it with his robe and prepared it for Rasulallah ﷺ. He sealed every crevice in the cave out of fear that there might be a snake or scorpion in it. Rasulallah ﷺ then slept on his lap.

There remained one open hole. Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه closed it with his foot. A snake or scorpion then bit him. He would not awake Rasulallah ﷺ until the pain overwhelmed him. He wept and the tears fell on Rasulallah ﷺ. Rasulallah ﷺ awoke and made du'a for him for Jannah. He then applied his saliva to the wound and he was healed.

The Mushrikun followed the footprints of Rasulallah ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه until they reached the cave. Abu Bakr looked and saw the feet of the Mushrikun. He said, "O Rasulallah! If one of them should look below his feet he will surely see us."

Rasulallah ﷺ replied, "O Abu Bakr, what do think of two people, the third with them is Allaah?"

Rasulallah ﷺ knew well that Allaah was protecting them. Although Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه also knew this, he did not fear for

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Everyone agreed to this plan which the Devil himself could not think of. And why not? Abu Jahal, the Pharaoh of this Ummah was a human devil just as Iblis is a Jinni devil. But above all of them was the ever wakeful Eye of Allaah. He heard and saw what they were planning to do to His Beloved Rasul ﷺ. Allaah thus revealed to Rasulallah ﷺ that he should leave his house and not spend the night there. He ordered him to commence the Hijrah that night.

Rasulallah ﷺ ordered 'Ali ﷺ to sleep that night in his bed. He guaranteed him that he would be safe and that no harm would befall him. He then ordered him to return all the trusts to their owners. The Quraysh used to trust the Trustworthy ﷺ despite their denying Allaah and His Rasul ﷺ, and used to leave trusts in his care. He could have taken these things with him, but trustworthiness was an overwhelming quality of Rasulallah ﷺ. He therefore ordered 'Ali ﷺ to stay behind and return the trusts.

What a strange people who call a man a liar yet entrust him with their trusts!

The agreed time for meeting was in the middle of the night. They came with their swords and stood at the door of Rasulallah's ﷺ house. Allaah revealed to him:

When those who disbelieved plotted against you to detain you or kill you or expel you, they plotted and Allaah planned, and Allaah is the best of planners!

[al-Anfal: 30]

Allaah made the disbelievers sleep and Rasulallah ﷺ walked out in front of them. He picked up some sand and threw it on their heads, while reciting:

An We made a barrier in front of them and a barrier behind them. We covered them that they could not see.

[Yasin: 9]

Rasulallah ﷺ then went to Abu Bakr's ﷺ house. He was preparing for Hijrah with Rasulallah ﷺ. The Quraysh were enraged when they awoke and found the sand on their heads.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

They thus knew that Muhammad's Rabb had saved him from their plot. They saw 'Ali ﷺ and did not harm him, as Rasulallah ﷺ had said.

Now that they knew that Rasulallah ﷺ had escaped, they went searching for him. They searched high and low but could not find him. Matters will be as Allaah commands.



Abu Bakr ﷺ had prepared for a journey with Rasulallah ﷺ. He took all his wealth with him. When Rasulallah ﷺ asked him what he left for his family, he replied, "I have Allaah and His Rasul for them."

The two went until they reached a cave far out of Makkah, the Cave of Thawr. Abu Bakr ﷺ rushed ahead and cleaned the cave. He wiped it with his robe and prepared it for Rasulallah ﷺ. He sealed every crevice in the cave out of fear that there might be a snake or scorpion in it. Rasulallah ﷺ then slept on his lap.

There remained one open hole. Abu Bakr ﷺ closed it with his foot. A snake or scorpion then bit him. He would not awake Rasulallah ﷺ until the pain overwhelmed him. He wept and the tears fell on Rasulallah ﷺ. Rasulallah ﷺ awoke and made du'a for him for Jannah. He then applied his saliva to the wound and he was healed.

The Mushrikun followed the footprints of Rasulallah ﷺ and Abu Bakr ﷺ until they reached the cave. Abu Bakr looked and saw the feet of the Mushrikun. He said, "O Rasulallah! If one of them should look below his feet he will surely see us."

Rasulallah ﷺ replied, "O Abu Bakr, what do think of two people, the third with them is Allaah?"

Rasulallah ﷺ knew well that Allaah was protecting them. Although Abu Bakr ﷺ also knew this, he did not fear for

himself, but his love made him fear for the life of Rasulallah ﷺ. After three days they left the cave and continued on their way to al-Madinah. Rasulallah ﷺ looked at Makkah and bade her farewell, "Verily you are the most beloved of Allaah's lands unto me. Had your people not expelled me from you I would never have left you."

The Hijrah began and is forever recorded in Allaah's Words:

If you do not help him [it does not matter for] Allaah did help him when the disbelievers did expel him, the second of two, when they were in the cave, he said to his companion, "Do not be sad, verily Allaah is with us." Allaah then sent his peace upon him and strengthened him with armies which you did not see, and made the word of those who disbelieve the lowermost and Allaah's Word is the highest. Allaah is Almighty, Most Wise.

[at-Tawbah: 40]

'Abdullah bin Abi Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ spent the nights with them in the cave. In the morning he would return to Makkah as if he had never left. 'Amir bin Fuhayrah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would come behind him. He used to herd Abu Bakr's رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ goats. This was to wipe out his footprints so that nobody could suspect anything.

Asma bint Abi Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا used to bring them food. She tore her belt in two, using one half to tie the food and the other to tie her waist. Rasulallah ﷺ therefore called her, "Zat an-Nitaqayn – She with the two belts."

Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ hired a disbeliever called, 'Abdullah bin Urayqit, as their guide. He was an expert in the roads and glens of the desert. The camel Rasulallah ﷺ rode was bought by Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, but Rasulallah ﷺ insisted that he pay him for it.

In this way Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ helped Rasulallah ﷺ in his journey with his wealth and soul and sacrificed everything for Allaah and His Rasul ﷺ. Rasulallah ﷺ loved him and appreciated him. Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ used to say, "O Rasulallah, if they kill me they kill but one man. If they kill you, the entire Ummah is destroyed."

In Makkah Abu Jahl stretched his sinful hand and smacked Asma رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا. He tried to force her to tell him where Rasulallah ﷺ and her father were, but she refused to tell.

The Quraysh offered a reward of 100 camels for whoever would bring back Rasulallah ﷺ and Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ or give information on them. That reward was a stupendous amount in those times.

Many people wanted the reward and set out in search of them. One of these was Suraqah bin Malik al-Jash'ami رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ. He traversed the road with his horse and reached Rasulallah ﷺ and Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ. When he came close to them his horse's legs began sinking in the earth. He called out to Rasulallah ﷺ who guaranteed his safety. However, the love for the world overcame him and he tried to betray his word. The same happened as the first time, the horse began sinking in the earth. He tried a third time and then repented. He accepted Islaam. Rasulallah ﷺ told him that he would one day wear the bracelets of the Persian Emperor. This came true during the rule of 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ.

Abu Buraydah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was another man who desired the reward. He came across Rasulallah ﷺ, but Allaah guided him and he became Muslim. Rasulallah ﷺ took off his turban and putting it on his spear, gave it to him as a flag. This indicated that justice will prevail and that the Din would fill the entire world.

Rasulallah ﷺ and Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ were thirsty. They stopped by a woman called Umm Ma'bad al-Khuza'iyah. She lived on the road between Makkah and al-Madinah. Rasulallah ﷺ asked her for a drink of water or milk. She only had a she-goat whose udders had dried and was close to death. Rasulallah ﷺ wiped his hands over the she-goat, whose udders filled with milk. He and Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ drank from it and a vessel remained full of milk which Rasulallah ﷺ had milked. Everyone was amazed. Yet these blessings had already been seen amongst the Banu Sa'd. Soon his blessings would fill al-Madinah as well.



Meanwhile in al-Madinah, the Muhajirun ﷺ from Makkah and the Ansar of al-Madinah were anxiously waiting. They would come out every day and night, waiting for Rasulallah ﷺ and Abu Bakr ﷺ, and then return to their homes.

Various thoughts gripped them. What if the Quraysh had killed or captured them? Their hearts and tongues were continuously begging Allaah to save Rasulallah ﷺ. Some of them were close to dying with anxiety over Rasulallah ﷺ.

Az-Zubayr bin al-'Awwam ﷺ was travelling on business when he met Rasulallah ﷺ and Abu Bakr ﷺ. He dressed them in white robes. They were now close to al-Madinah. A Jew was up in his palm-tree when he saw Rasulallah ﷺ. He recognised his descriptions and signs and called out, "O Arabs! This is your Nabi whom you are waiting for."

The cries of, "Allaahu Akbar!" filled every place. Rasulallah ﷺ arrived in his white robes, his light outshining the sun. All of al-Madinah was enlightened. The believers hastened forth to see him. They had seen him with their hearts, and now they could see him with their eyes. The voices of the girls rose with:

The full moon has arisen over us;

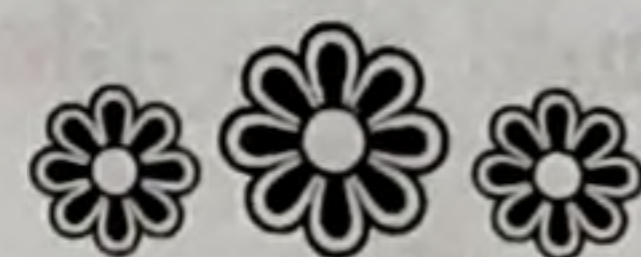
From the mountain-passes of farewell.

Gratitude is compulsory upon us;

For the caller calls to Allaah.

The time had come for Rasulallah ﷺ to rest from the difficulties of Makkah and spread the call of Islaam in a secure place. Yathrib became the beloved city, al-Madinah al-Munawwarah - the Enlightened City of Rasulallah ﷺ.

Abu Bakr held his robe above Rasulallah ﷺ, protecting him against the sun, just as he had protected him with his life during the Hijrah. The sorrows of Makkah were over. The Muslims now set out to establish their state and raise their Din.



Beneficial lessons

1. Unity of the Muslims is based on Iman.
2. Victory comes with patience and effort.
3. Allaah protects the believers, e.g. He protected His Nabi ﷺ during the Hijrah.
4. It is absolutely necessary to love Rasulallah ﷺ for Allaah to accept our Iman.



Questions

Place a tick (✓) by the right answer and an ex (x) by the wrong answer.

1. Suraqah bin Malik ﷺ was the guide of Rasulallah ﷺ during the Hijrah. ()
2. Asma bint Abi Bakr radiyAllaahu 'anha was the Lady with the Two Belts ()
3. The Jews believed in Rasulallah ﷺ and will enter Jannah ()

Answer with a single word:

1. A good quality which Rasulallah ﷺ had before and after Islaam. The Mushrikun knew him for it.
2. The quality which made Abu Bakr ﷺ give all his wealth in the cause of Allaah and His Rasul ﷺ and make his children servants of Islaam.
3. A way Allaah helps His Ambiyaa e.g. when Rasulallah ﷺ wiped his hands over the udders of Umm Ma'bad's goats.

How would you describe the Hijrah in your own words?

Answers

X - √ - x

Trustworthiness – sacrifice - miracles

The land of Iman and the believers

Al-Madinah was not like other lands. Its people were not like other people. Al-Madinah was the city of Iman and its people were people of Iman. There were two groups of inhabitants – the Muhajrun ﷺ who had sacrificed their homes and wealth and became poor and the Ansar ﷺ who were the original people who inhabited the city.

Rasulullah ﷺ established a brotherhood between the Muhajirun ﷺ and the Ansar ﷺ and they became as one. A man from the Ansar ﷺ would divide his house and wealth with the Muhajirun ﷺ, solely seeking Allaah's pleasure. The Ansar ﷺ became an example for giving for Allaah, His Rasul ﷺ and the believers.

Rasulullah ﷺ first stayed at Quba, which is near al-Madinah. There he prayed Jumu'ah. This was the first Jumu'ah. He then entered al-Madinah, riding his she-camel, al-Qaswa. Whenever al-Qaswa passed a house of the Ansar ﷺ, they would grab the bridle and insist that Rasulallah ﷺ stay with them. Rasulallah ﷺ said, "Leave her, she has orders."

The camel was walking under Allaah's orders. Rasulallah ﷺ and the Sahabah ﷺ had to wait and see where she would stop without anyone ordering her. Al-Qaswa eventually stopped in a land owned by Banu an-Najjar, the maternal uncles of Rasulallah ﷺ. It was in front of the house of Khalid bin Zayd, better known as Abu Ayyub al-Ansari ﷺ. The women of Banu an-Najjar rejoiced and came out with Duff [kind of drum] and recited:

We are the damsels of Banu an-Najjar;
What an excellent neighbour is Muhammad.

Rasulullah ﷺ then asked them, "Do you love me?"

"Yes, O Rasulallah," they replied.

"And I, by Allaah, and Allaah knows this, that my heart loves you," said Rasulallah ﷺ.

Allaah blessed the house of Abu Ayyub ﷺ by making Rasulallah ﷺ its guest. Abu Ayyub ﷺ was shy to sleep in the top story, but Rasulallah ﷺ insisted that he must. Then one night a vessel of Abu Ayyub ﷺ broke in the top level. Abu Ayyub ﷺ and his wife feared that the water would seep through and fall on Rasulallah ﷺ. They therefore wiped it up with their blankets. They then spent the cold night without any coverings. Rasulallah ﷺ thereupon agreed to stay upstairs and bless it just as he had blessed the bottom with his presence.

Abu Ayyub ﷺ was also blessed that Jibril ﷺ used to come to Rasulallah ﷺ in his house. Congratulations to him, his family and his house. His house was the residence of the Nabi ﷺ, the place where revelation descended and the gathering place of the believers.

The Ansar ﷺ would send food to Rasulallah ﷺ for the seven months it took to build al-Masjid an-Nabawi and his house.



Al-Qaswa had stopped in land which two orphans owned. He bought it from them using Abu Bakr's ﷺ money and then repaid him. He then began construction on the Masjid to be the gathering place for the Muslims. They cleaned the land and removed the graves of the Mushrikun which were there. The ancient ruins and palm-trees were also removed.

They then began building the Masjid. They recited with Rasulallah ﷺ:

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

O Allaah there is no goodness except the goodness of the Aakhiraat.

Help the Ansar and the Muhajirun.

The Muslims now had Masjid Quba and al-Masjid an-Nabawi about which Rasulullah ﷺ said, "Salah in this Masjid of mine is a thousand times better than Salah in any other Masjid besides al-Masjid al-Haram."

It became the second of the two Harams after the Ka'bah. It was the place where the Muslims would meet Rasulullah ﷺ and question him on their Din and worldly affairs. Marriages would take place there, and from there armies would set out to combat the forces of Disbelief and to spread Din. Salah was established there and from there Bilal رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ would proclaim the Athan. Praise be to He Who gave the fearful ones from Makkah peace in al-Madinah under the leadership of Rasulullah ﷺ.



When Rasulullah ﷺ built the Masjid it did not have a Mimbar [pulpit] upon which he could lecture. He used to lecture, leaning against a stump of a palm tree. A woman of the Ansar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا had a carpenter slave. She asked Rasulullah ﷺ permission to have a Mimbar constructed. This was then done.

Rasulullah ﷺ came to climb the Mimbar when all in the Masjid could hear a sound coming from the stump. It sounded like a camel giving birth. He came down and hugged the stump. It then kept quiet, just as a baby quiets when its mother calms it.

The tree was longing for Rasulullah ﷺ and was grieved at being separated from him. Why do we not long for and be sad at separation from Rasulullah ﷺ?

Rasulullah ﷺ built the Masjid, made the Muhajirun رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ and the Ansar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ brothers and ended the wars and enmity between the Aws and the Khazraj.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Another important matter had to be dealt with. This was the Jews who also lived in al-Madinah. They knew that Rasulullah ﷺ was true, but they stayed on their disbelief. Rasulullah ﷺ asked one of them upon oath in Allaah's Name is he knew Rasulullah ﷺ to be true and he replied, "Yes."

Rasulullah ﷺ asked, "Then why do you not believe in me?" He said, "I do not like to oppose my people."

There were some Jews who believed in Allaah and His Rasul ﷺ. One of these was 'Abdullah bin Salam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, who was a senior scholar of the Jews. He had gone to Rasulullah ﷺ. When he saw the signs of Nabuwaat on him, he believed and became Muslim. He said, "O Rasulullah! The Jews know that I am their noble one as was my father. Ask them about me before you tell them about me becoming Muslim. In this way they cannot lie about me."

Rasulullah ﷺ called the Jews and asked them, "What do say about 'Abdullah bin Salam?"

They did not yet know that he had become Muslim. They replied, "A noble one amongst us and a son of a noble one. He is the best man of us."

Rasulullah ﷺ said, "He has become a Muslim."

The Jews said, "We do not know anything about that."

Rasulullah ﷺ commanded, "Come out, O Ibn Salam."

He came out and said, "Fear Allaah O Jews. You indeed know that Muhammad is Allaah's Rasul."

They said, "You lie."

Rasulullah ﷺ made a treaty with them in order to be safe from them. The agreement included that they would help those who helped the believers; that they would be enemies of those who are enemies of Rasulullah ﷺ; and that they would be a single

hand with the Muslims against whoever intended evil against al-Madinah.

The Muslims thought that the Jews would fulfil their agreement, but treachery runs in the blood of the Jews. They broke the treaty with Allaah, His Rasul ﷺ and the Muslims.

There was a third group between the Muslims and the Jews, who chose to be hypocrites. They pretended to be Muslims and hid their disbelief. Their leader was 'Abdullah bin Ubayy bin Salul. The Muslims called him the Head of Hypocrisy.

This was the form of the life in al-Madinah, the Jews and Hypocrites fighting the Muslims. Rasulullah ﷺ and his Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ prayed and worshipped in the Masjid, but they never forget to be on alert against their enemies.



Allaah revealed to His Rasul ﷺ:

Permission has been granted to those who are fought against because they are wronged and Allaah has power to help them.

[al-Hajj: 39]

Combat became compulsory upon the Muslims. War had become necessary. The disbelieving Bedouins around al-Madinah started to attack al-Madinah. Defensive war had to be conducted against all those who intended to attack al-Madinah. There were also caravans of the Quraysh which passed by al-Madinah on their way to Syria and back.

An expedition which Rasulullah ﷺ took part in is called *Ghazwah*. One in which he did not take part in but occurred during his lifetime and he sent the general out is called *Sariyah*.

Rasulullah ﷺ sent *Sariyachs* against the Quraysh caravans in the first year of the Hijrah. Hamzah bin 'Abdil Muttalib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ advanced against a Quraysh caravan which Abu Jahl led.

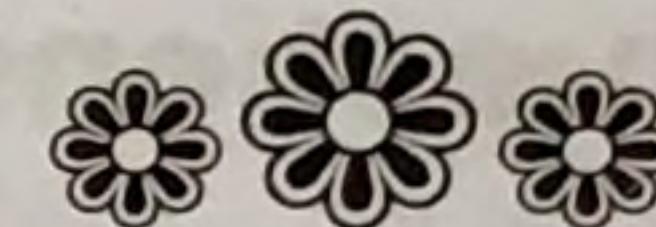
However, a Mushrik called Majdi bin 'Amr blocked him and no fighting took place.

More *Sariyah* followed such as the *Sariyachs* of 'Ubaydah bin al-Harith bin 'Abdil Muttalib رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ and 'Abdullah bin Jahsh رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ etc.

The first year of the Hijrah ended with joyous events. Asma bint Abi Bakr radiyAllaahu 'anha gave birth to the first baby born in al-Madinah after the Hijrah, 'Abdullah bin az-Zubayr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ.

The Muslims were confused as to how they should be called for Salah. Allaah therefore guided them to the Athan. Another event was that the daughters of Rasulullah ﷺ made their Hijrah.

In the beginning of the second year of the Hijrah Allaah made Zakah and fasting obligatory upon the Muslims. The Qiblah was changed from Baytul Muqaddas to the Ka'bah. The Jews had tried to make trouble amongst the Muslims. Allaah kept them firm and moved their faces to the Ka'bah.



Some people mistakenly believe that Badr was the first *Ghazwah* of Rasulullah ﷺ. The first was *Widdan* or *al-Abwa*. The other *Ghazwah* were then fought. In total there were 19. This expedition was at the end of Safar and the beginning of Rabi' al-Awwal. The next *Ghazwah* was *al-'Ashirah*.

The First Badr was fought when a Bedouin living around al-Madinah, Kuraz bin Jabir al-Fihri رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ attacked al-Madinah and stole some goats from there. Rasulullah ﷺ and some of his Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ came to counter him, but he fled and they did not catch him. It was most amazing that he then embraced Islaam and became a soldier of Islaam.

Abu Sufyan bin Harb رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was the trade leader of Makkah and its most expert trader. He now formed a massive caravan

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

out of the wealth of all the Quraysh. When Rasulallah ﷺ heard of this he prepared an army to attack this caravan. Abu Sufyan رضي الله تعالى عنه was able to escape with the caravan and Rasulallah ﷺ decided to wait for it to return from Syria. This was going to be a great battle which would change the course of history.



Beneficial lessons

1. The Masjid is very important in the life of a Muslim.
2. The believers are brothers unto each other.
3. The first Ghazwah was al-Abwa.



Questions

Complete the following:

1. The first Ghazwah was al-Abwa or _____.
2. Expeditions in which Rasulallah ﷺ participated is called _____, and one in which he did not participate is called _____.
3. Rasulallah ﷺ was a guest at _____, until the _____ was built.

What is the importance of the Masjid in the life of a Muslim?

The Muslim society was based on:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Answers

Widdan – ghazwah – sariyah – Abu Ayyub al-Ansari رضي الله تعالى عنه - Masjid

1. Brotherhood between the Muhajirun رضي الله تعالى عنهم and the Ansar رضي الله تعالى عنهم
2. Building the Masjid.
3. Treaty with the Jews.



Victory of Iman

When Abu Sufyan رضي الله تعالى عنه returned to Makkah, he learnt that Rasulallah ﷺ was preparing to attack him. He was not a man who was fixed by habit. He was an expert trader and extremely intelligent. He was called, "Smart fox of the Arabs and Quraysh." He also had a vast knowledge of the trade routes. Thus when he heard of the pending attack, he changed routes to save the caravan from the Muslims.

He then sent Damdam bin 'Amr al-Ghifari to Makkah, to tell the people about the attack. In this way he would not bear the sole responsibility if defeated. When he reached Makkah he cut his ears and screamed like a woman and smacked his face. The people gathered and heard the news. They then set out to fight the Muslims and defeat Rasulallah ﷺ.

Only Abu Lahab remained in Makkah. He remained a disbeliever and enemy of the Muslims. He sent another man to represent him. The number of disbelievers was 1000. They had 200 horses and many swords and arrows. They marched out with great pomp and arrogance. They were certain that they would defeat the Muslims.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulullah ﷺ had announced that the Muslims should attack the caravan so that Allaah could give it to them as a replacement for what they had left behind in Makkah. 313 Muslims went out. They had only two horses. Az-Zubayr bin al-'Awwam رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ rode one and al-Miqdad bin al-Aswad al-Kindi رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ rode the other.

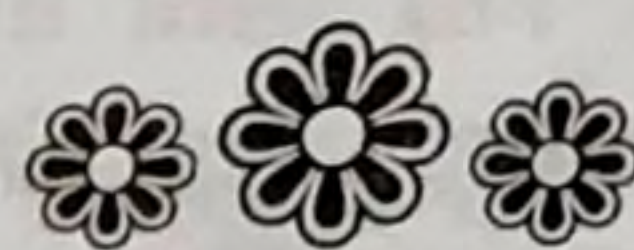
The Muslims took turns riding their camels. Two or three rode on one camel. Rasulallah ﷺ rode on a camel and then would walk while Abu Lubabah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ and another man rode. They then insisted that Rasulallah ﷺ ride and they walk. Rasulallah ﷺ showed his wise leadership and equality between the general and the soldiers by saying, "The two of you are not stronger than me, nor am I less in need of reward than you."

Rasulallah ﷺ walked. He saw how his Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ had no clothing or shoes and suffered from hunger. He said, "O Allaah! They are naked, dress them. They are hungry, feed them. They are poor, enrich them."

Their swords and spears were just in such a poor state as the rest of their equipment. They tied their swords together with rags and ropes. However, they had a weapon which only a believer has – Iman, reliance on Allaah and conviction on His help.

The Muslims marched after the announcer of Rasulallah ﷺ called, "Come for Jihad!"

They reached a place between Makkah and al-Madinah, the wells of Badr. The battle was named after this. Rasulallah ﷺ then learnt that Abu Sufyan رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ had escaped with the caravan to Makkah. He was intending to return to Makkah, when events occurred which resulted in Badr, the greatest battle in history.



When the Mushrik army approached Badr they learnt about the caravan being saved and they too intended to return to Makkah.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

The one who hated the Muslims the most, Abu Jahl, however came out amongst them and said, "By Allaah, we shall not return until we reach the market of Badr and set up camp there for three days. We shall slaughter camels; feed food, give wine and our slaves will play music for us. The Arabs will hear of us and fear us forever."

The Pharaoh of this Ummah was determined to fight the Muslims. All the clans agreed except for the Banu Zuhrah, the maternal relatives of Rasulallah ﷺ. They did not fight him.

The Devil took the form of Suraqah bin Malik رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ and said to the Mukhrikun, "I shall be your neighbour, so fight!"

He deceived them, but when the battle began and he saw the angels helping the Muslims he fled.

The Mushrikun came to al-'Adwatul Quswa, a place near Badr. Rasulallah ﷺ now learned that they were determined to fight him, so he did not return to al-Madinah. He prepared himself and the Muslims for battle. He sent some of them as scouts to obtain information on the Mushrikun and their numbers. He himself went with Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ and met an old man who had passed by the army of Makkah. He asked him, "Have you seen the cavalry of Makkah?"

The man asked, "Who are the two of you? Where do you come from?"

Rasulallah ﷺ said, "First you tell us, and then we shall tell you."

The man said, "They are between 900 and 1000. They slaughtered ten camels per day."

Rasulallah ﷺ knew that a camel suffices for 100 men. The man repeated, "Who are you?"

Rasulallah ﷺ did not want to inform the man, so he said without lying, "We are from water."

They left him and he kept asking, "From the waters of al-'Iraq? Syria? Which water?"

This demonstrated the intelligence of Rasulallah ﷺ.

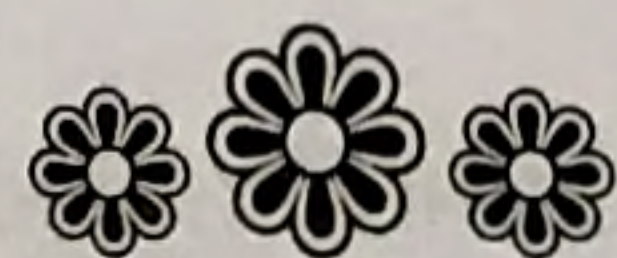
When Rasulallah ﷺ learned that the Quraysh were three times the number of the Muslims, he wished to test the readiness of his army to fight. He said, "Give me your opinions, O people!"

Abu Bakr ﷺ stood and spoke well. Then 'Umar ﷺ did the same. Al-Miqdad bin 'Amr al-Kindi ﷺ then stood and said, "O Rasulallah, go where Allaah commands you to. By Allaah, were you to plunge in this sea, we would follow you."

Rasulallah ﷺ repeated his question. Sa'd bin Mu'at ﷺ a chief of the Ansar ﷺ realised that Rasulallah ﷺ was asking if they would fulfil their agreement as made at the Second Pledge of 'Aqabah. He said, "Perhaps you refer to us, O Rasulallah. We believe in you and know you to be true. We have promised to hear and obey you. Go where Allaah commands you to. We shall not say as Banu Israil said to Musa, 'Go you and your Rabb and fight, we shall stay behind here.' Rather go you and your Rabb and fight and we shall go with you and fight."

Rasulallah ﷺ now knew that all were with him and all that remained was for Allaah to help him. Allaah gave him glad tidings of victory. Rasulallah ﷺ said, "Go forth! March forth! Glad tidings! Allaah has promised me victory. It is as if I can see the places where they will die.... There Abu Jahl will die. There 'Uqbah bin Abi Mu'it will die. There 'Utbah and Shaybah, the sons of Rabi'ah will die."

The Muslims rejoiced because they knew that their Nabi ﷺ was true.



Rasulallah ﷺ put az-Zubayr bin al-'Awwam ﷺ in charge of the right flank of the army and al-Miqdad al-Kindi ﷺ in charge of the left. He gave his flag to Mus'ab bin 'Umayr ﷺ.

Ali bin Abi Talib ﷺ carried the flag of the Muhajirun ﷺ. Sa'd bin Mu'at ﷺ carried the flag of the Ansar ﷺ. Qays bin Abu Sa'sa'ah ﷺ led the rearguard.

Al-Hubab bin al-Minzir went to Rasulallah ﷺ and asked, "O Rasulallah, has Allaah commanded that we camp in this place, or is it an opinion and military strategy?"

Rasulallah ﷺ replied, "It is only an opinion and military strategy."

Al-Hubab ﷺ said, "Then it is not a good spot. We should camp near the water. We can block it off so that we have water and the Mushrikun cannot drink from it."

This was an excellent strategy. An angel descended and said, "O Rasulallah, your Rabb conveys Salam and says to implement al-Hubab's idea."

Rasulallah ﷺ therefore did so.

Sa'd bin Mu'at then built a shelter for Rasulallah ﷺ where Rasulallah ﷺ could be defended against the Muhsrikun. He said, "O Rasulallah, if Allaah grants us victory then it is what we intended. If matters go otherwise, then we have left behind our brethren who who love you just as we love you. If we are defeated you can return to them."

Rasulallah ﷺ saw the Quraysh army approaching and prayed, "O Allaah, these are the Quraysh that approach with their horses and arrogant ones. They deny You and deny Your Rasul. O Allaah, Your help which You promised! O Allaah, destroy them tomorrow. O Allaah if this group here is destroyed then You will never be worshipped again on earth."

Rasulallah ﷺ became so intense in his du'a that Abu Bakr ﷺ felt distressed and said, "O Rasulallah, has Allaah not promised you victory?"

Du'a is necessary in the life of a believer because it is his weapon. It is the best form of worship after the pillars of Salah,

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Fasting, Zakah and Hajj by which a believer gains closeness to His Rabb.

Rasulullah ﷺ formed the ranks, but Siwad bin Ghaziyah رضي الله تعالى عنه stood out from the ranks. Rasulallah ﷺ struck his belly and said, "Straighten, O Siwad!"

Siwad رضي الله تعالى عنه said, "You have hurt me, O Rasulallah."

Rasulallah ﷺ exposed his belly and said, "Then taken your revenge, O Siwad!"

Siwad رضي الله تعالى عنه bent and kissed his belly and wept. Rasulallah ﷺ said, "Why did you do that, O Siwad?"

Siwad رضي الله تعالى عنه replied, "O Rasulallah, I desired that my final act in this world be that my body touches yours."

Everyone was affected by these words. Siwad رضي الله تعالى عنه attained what he desired. His final touch in this world was the belly of Rasulallah and he was then martyred. What overwhelming love existed in the hearts of the Sahabah رضي الله تعالى عنهم!

Rasulallah ﷺ looked the enemy army and said, "This is Makkah which has thrown her best sons at us."

The two armies faced each other on the Day of Jumu'ah, the 17th of Ramadan of the second year of the Hijrah. The army of disbelief had much numbers and equipment. The armies of Iman had much Iman and Islaam but few numbers and equipment.

The first incident occurred when the Mushrik, al-Aswad bin 'Abdil Asad al-Makhzumi, vowed to drink from the wells of Badr. He was a shameless man of low character. When he reached the water, Hamzah رضي الله تعالى عنه killed him. Thereafter the battle began.



The ancient battles used to begin with a duel with swords. 'Utbah bin Rabi'ah, his brother Shaybah and his son al-Walid emerged and shouted, "Who will duel us?"

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

'Awf and Mu'at, the sons of 'Afra رضي الله تعالى عنها responded with 'Abdullah bin Rawahah رضي الله تعالى عنه. The disbelievers said, "We want to challenge people of Makkah."

So Rasulallah ﷺ said, Then arise O Hamzah bin 'Abdil Muttalib. Arise O 'Ali bin 'Abi Talib. Arise O 'Ubaydah bin al-Harith."

The two group duelled as per Allaah's Words:

These two disputing forces dispute regarding their Rabb.

[al-Hajj: 19]

Hamzah رضي الله تعالى عنه killed Shaybah. 'Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه killed al-Walid. 'Ubaydah رضي الله تعالى عنه remained fighting 'Utbah. Each one struck the other. Hamzah رضي الله تعالى عنه and 'Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه killed 'Utbah. They carried 'Ubaydah رضي الله تعالى عنه away. He later died a martyr from that wound.

The two forces clashed. The battle-cry of the Muslims was, "Ahad! Ahad!" Angels descended amongst the Muslims to fight against the Mushrikun. Jibril عليه السلام came down with 1000 angels. As Allaah says:

When you sought your Rabb's help and He accepted. I shall help you with a thousand angel assistants.

[al-Anfal:9]

Allaah made some of the Muslims sleep. Their swords would be falling and they would against grab them. He also sent down rain and made the Muslims firm while the Mushrikun slipped in the mud.

The Devil saw the angels. He fled from the battle-field because he was certain of defeat.

During the heat of the battle, the eye of Qatadah bin an-Nu'man رضي الله تعالى عنه was struck. It fell down his cheek and carried it in his hand. Rasulallah ﷺ restored it and it became the better of his two eyes.

When the dust of the battle settled, it was revealed that seventy Mushrikun had been killed, including 'Utbah, Shaybah, a'-Walid, Abu Jahl, 'Uqbah bin Abi Mu'it and many other who had harmed Rasulullah ﷺ in Makkah. Fourteen Muslims were martyred.

Rasulullah ﷺ stood by the dead Mushrikun and said, "Verily we have found what our Rabb promised us to be true. Have you found what your Rabb promised to be true?"

'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said, "O Rasulullah, do you speak to corpses which cannot hear?"

"Oh they can hear," replied Rasulullah ﷺ, "But they cannot reply."

In this way Iman was victorious in the greatest battle against disbelief. The battle was also called the Battle of Furqan [distinction between truth and falsehood.] Allaah had tested the hearts of the participants at Badr and said, "Do as you please. I have forgiven all of you."

Rasulullah ﷺ returned to al-Madinah to find that his daughter, Ruqayyah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا had died. His tears mingled with his smile, but the decree of Allaah must come to pass. He remained patient and did not spoil the joy of the Muslims at their victory. What a great Nabi! ﷺ



Beneficial lessons

1. Allaah helps the Muslims even if they are a few.
2. Victory is with Iman, not numbers or equipment.
3. Du'a is amongst the Muslim's greatest weapons against the disbelievers.
4. The angels love the believers and help them against their enemies.
5. Arrogance is a quality of the Mushrikun.
6. Organisation is a quality of believers.

You have read of several miracles of Rasulullah ﷺ during the Battle of Badr. Mention two.

Choose the correct answer from between the brackets:

1. The leader of the Quraysh trade caravan was _____ [Abu Jahl – Abu Lahab – Abu Sufyan رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ]
2. The Muslims built a _____ for Rasulullah ﷺ [fort – shelter – house]
3. The leader of the Ansar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ at Badr was _____ [Sa'd bin 'Ubadah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ - Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ - Sa'd bin Mu'az رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ]

Rasulullah ﷺ was clever. Mention an incident showing this:

Mention beneficial lessons from the Battle of Badr.



Answers

Abu Sufyan رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ - shelter – Sa'd bin Mu'az رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ



Defeat and Victory

The Muslims had no rest after Badr. If they were not fighting a ghazwah, they were fighting a sariyah. When there was peace they were inviting to Islaam.

In the second year of the Hijrah the Jews of Banu Qaynuqa' broke their treaty with Rasulullah ﷺ. They removed the clothing of a Muslim lady. They then killed a Muslim who tried to help her.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulullah ﷺ besieged them for fifteen days. Then at the end of Shawwal of the second year of the Hijrah, they surrendered. Rasulullah ﷺ purified the earth of al-Madinah by expelling them there from. They left al-Madinah purified of their filth.

The Mushrkun had returned in defeat to Makkah. They did not use the money earned from the caravan, but set it aside for preparing an army to avenge their dead of Badr.

Allaah revealed:

Verily those who disbelieve spend their wealth to obstruct from Allaah's Way. They spend it then it will become regret for them, then they will be overcome.

[al-Anfal: 36]

They sold the caravan for 50,000 Dinar and prepared an army to attack al-Madinah. The Quraysh gathered all the tribes against the Muslims, such as Kinanah, Tihamah and al-Ahabish. Their number reached 3,000 men. They had 3,000 camels, 200 horses and 700 suits of armour. They made their leader Abu Sufyan bin Harb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, who had been saved from death at Badr.

Al-'Abbas bin 'Abdil Muttalib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was the spy of Rasulullah ﷺ in Makkah. He sent him the news of this army. Rasulullah ﷺ consulted the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ on this matter. The senior ones were in favour of staying in al-Madinah. 'Abdullah bin Ubayy agreed with this.

Another group was in favour of leaving al-Madinah to confront the enemy. These were the ones who had not participated in Badr. The decision was made to march out of al-Madinah.

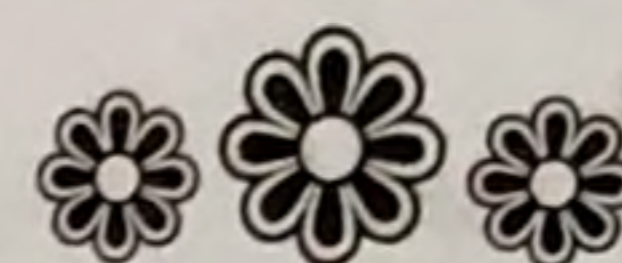
A thousand Muslims gathered for the battle. They had 50 horses with them. Rasulullah ﷺ donned his armour. He then came out for Salatul 'Asr. Some of the Muslims then felt regret. They felt that they had forced their view on Rasulullah ﷺ. They said, "O Rasulullah, if you wish we shall stay with you in al-Madinah."

Rasulullah ﷺ replied, "It is not appropriate for a Nabi to remove his armour after donning it, until Allaah decides between him and his enemy."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulullah ﷺ divided the Muslims into three squadrons – the Hazraj clan of the Ansar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ under al-Hubab bin al-Munzir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ; the Aws clan of the Ansar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ under Usayd bin Jubayr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ; and the Muhajirun رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ under Mus'ab bin Umayr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

Thud is a mountain between Makkah and al-Madinah. Before the Muslim army reached it, the chief of the Hypocrites returned with a third of the army to al-Madinah. In this way the Muslim army was reduced to 700 men, but Muslims fight with Iman, not numbers and equipment.



The battle began. Rasulullah ﷺ had instituted a plan which showed his military and tactical genius. He placed the mountain behind his back and placed fifty archers thereon. He made 'Abdullah bin Jubayr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ their commander and said to them, "Even if you should see birds snatching us, do not come down to assist us until I send for you."

Rasulullah ﷺ used to mountains as a defence and faced al-Madinah. When the enemy is defeated, they would have to flee in the direction of al-Madinah, where the rest of the Muslim could catch them off.

The battle-cry of the Muslims was, "Make them die!"

The Muslims were victorious in the beginning and the Mushrikun began to flee. The Muslims thought that the battle was over the archers came down to get their share of the booty. In moments the outcome changed.

Uthaid bin al-Walid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was still a disbeliever at that time. When he saw that the mountain was empty of archers, he led an attack on the rear of the Muslims. The Muslims were thrown into chaos and the rumour spread that Rasulullah ﷺ was killed.

Here the bravery of Rasulullah ﷺ came to the fore. He entered the midst of the battle and called to the Muslims to gather around him. He was the bravest of people. He did not fear death. In fact, when the battle went bad, the Muslims used to seek cover by him.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

The Muslims rallied to defend Rasulallah ﷺ. Anas bin an-Nadr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ shouted, "You have no excuse by Allaah if Rasulallah ﷺ is killed amongst your midst. Arise and fight for your Din!"

Talhah bin 'Ubaydillah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ covered and defended Rasulallah ﷺ until his hand became paralysed. Similarly 'Abdurrahman bin 'Awf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ lost his teeth and his feet became lame. Many Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ died defending Rasulallah ﷺ out of love for him and desire for martyrdom.

The Muslims remained patient until the Mushrikun lost hope of pressing further against them.

The Muslims buried their dead and carried their wounded away. There was a woman whose son had been killed. When she saw Rasulallah ﷺ she said, "O Rasulallah! By seeing you safe, my calamity has been lessened."

There was another woman whose father, son and brother died. She asked, "What has happened to Rasulallah ﷺ?"

They replied, "He is well."

She said, "No, I must see him."

When she saw him she uttered her memorable words, "Every calamity is insignificant compared to losing you, O Rasulallah."

Rasulallah ﷺ then prayed for her, "O Allaah, remove the sadness of their hearts, repair their calamities, let those who remain have a good future."

How brave and patient was Rasulallah ﷺ as a man, soldier and Rasul!



In the fourth year of the Hijrah Rasulallah ﷺ lost 70 of his Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ in two sad days in the history of Islaam – the Day of ar-Raji' and the Day of Bir Ma'unah.

Allaah gave His Rasul ﷺ a good return by granting him victory of Banu an-Nadir, Jews of al-Madinah. They wanted to assassinate Rasulallah ﷺ by throwing a rock on him from a

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

wall beneath which he was sitting. Allaah informed him and got up. The rock fell on the ground and did not harm him. Rasulallah ﷺ expelled them from al-Madinah and purified the city of their filth. Allaah revealed Suratul Hashr, narrating about this battle.

In the fourth year of the Hijrah, the Ghazwah of Zatur Riqah occurred. In it Allaah showed how He protected His Nabi ﷺ. Rasulallah ﷺ slept with his sword hanging from a tree. Du'thur came and took the sword. He woke Rasulallah ﷺ and wanted to kill him. He said, "O Muhammad, who will save you from me now?"

Rasulallah ﷺ firmly said, "Allaah."

The sword fell from the man's hand. Rasulallah ﷺ grabbed it and said, "Who will save you from me, now?"

Yet Rasulallah ﷺ never met evil with evil. He forgave the man who promised to be good. He returned to his people and said, "I have come to you from the best of people."

In the same Ghazwah Rasulallah ﷺ showed us a great example of his love for his Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ. The father of the illustrious Sahabii, Jabir bin 'Abdillahbin Hiram رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had been martyred at Uhud. He left behind several daughters for Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to take care of. Rasulallah ﷺ wanted to question him on his state of affairs, and help him without embarrassing him.

Rasulallah ﷺ let the Muslims go forward until he was alone with Jabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ at the back. Rasulallah ﷺ saw that Jabir's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ camel was weak.

Rasulallah ﷺ: O Jabir, why do you ride at the back?

Jabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: O Rasulallah, my camel is weak.

Rasulallah ﷺ said, "Make him kneel." He then touched it with his staff. The camel was immediately strong and fast. The two then mounted their camels.

Rasulallah ﷺ: Will you sell me this camel, O Jabir?

Jabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I shall rather give it to you as a gift, O Rasulallah.

Rasulallah ﷺ: No, sell him to me. I shall buy him for a Dirham.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Jabir رضي الله عنه: In that case, you do not meet its rights, O Rasulallah.

The dialogue continued until the price reached an Uqiyah. Rasulallah ﷺ then asked, "Are you pleased, O Jabir?"

Jabir رضي الله عنه replied, "It is yours, O Rasulallah."

Rasulallah ﷺ then asked him about his condition.

Rasulallah ﷺ: Have you married, O Jabir?

Jabir رضي الله عنه: Yes, I have married a woman who was married before so that she may care for my sisters.

Rasulallah ﷺ: When we return we shall slaughter a camel. When your wife hears of this, let her prepare a place for us and pillows for us to sit on.

Jabir رضي الله عنه: O Rasulallah, we do not have pillows.

Rasulallah ﷺ: You will soon have pillows, O Jabir, InshaAllaah.

When Rasulallah ﷺ reached a place called Sirar, which is near al-Madinah, he slaughtered a camel. He and his Sahabah رضي الله عنهم ate from it and then entered al-Madinah.

Jabir رضي الله عنه then took the camel which Rasulallah ﷺ had bought and tied it in front of the house of Rasulallah ﷺ.

When Rasulallah ﷺ saw it, he asked, "What is this?"

They replied, "It is a camel Jabir brought."

When Jabir رضي الله عنه came Rasulallah ﷺ gave him an Uqiyah of gold and said, "Take your camel, O Jabir."

Jabir رضي الله عنه returned with the camel and the gold. He used the money to trade and became rich thereby. He bought pillows and put them in his house. The prophecy of Rasulallah ﷺ, who had helped him with money, had come true. He had given him charity without belittling him or disgracing him amongst the Muslims. What a great Rasul!



The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

It is Jabir رضي الله عنه who narrates a miracle of Rasulallah ﷺ. During an expedition, Rasulallah ﷺ needed to answer the call of nature. He was in an open place, with nothing to cover him. In the entire valley there were only two trees which were far apart. Jabir رضي الله عنه was present, carrying a vessel of water for Rasulallah ﷺ to wash himself.

Rasulallah ﷺ then called the first tree. It obeyed him and swiftly made its way to him. He then called the second tree which also obeyed. He then joined the two by saying, "Join upon me with Allaah's permission."

They joined. He went between them, fulfilled his need and purified himself. He then said, "Return as you were with Allaah's permission."

They returned. Jabir رضي الله عنه was astonished, but understood how things in heaven and earth could obey Rasulallah ﷺ with Allaah's permission.

In the fifth year of the Hijrah, the Quraysh and Thaqif gathered against al-Madinah many Arab tribes in a massive army. The expelled Jews of Banu Qaynuqa' and Banu an-Nadir also joined them. The enemy thus amassed 10,000 soldiers.

Salman the Persian رضي الله عنه presented the Muslims with a new idea. It was to dig a large trench around al-Madinah. The Mushrikun would not be able to cross it and hence would not be able to attack them. That is why the *Ghazwah* is called "al-Ahzab - the Confederates," or, "al-Khandaq - the Trench."

Rasulallah ﷺ joined his Sahabah رضي الله عنهم in digging the trench and carrying the sand. They recited:

*We are the ones who have pledged allegiance to Muhammad;
Upon Jihad for as long as we live.*

Rasulallah ﷺ would respond:

*O Allaah there is no goodness except the goodness of the
Aakhiraat;*

Rectify the Ansar and Muhajirun.

A large rock obstructed the Muslims at one point. They referred to Rasulallah ﷺ. He came and struck it with a pick, and recited,

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

"Allaah Akbar! Persia has been conquered! Allaah Akbar!
Byzantium has been conquered!"

The rock became dust with Allaah's permission when Rasulullah ﷺ struck it.

While Rasulullah ﷺ and the Muslims were digging, Jabir رضي الله عنه told his wife to slaughter a sheep and bake barley bread. She did so. He then went to Rasulullah ﷺ and invited him alone to eat. Rasulullah ﷺ called out to all the Muslims, "Come to Jabir!"

They all went with Rasulullah ﷺ to Jabir's رضي الله عنه house. Rasulullah ﷺ had two stones tied to his belly due to hunger. Jabir رضي الله عنه was worried because the food would not be enough.

Rasulullah ﷺ began sharing the meat and bread amongst the Muslims, and they all ate. Allaah blessed His Rasul ﷺ in the food. The Muslims left and the amount of food remained as if nothing had decreased from it.

Rasulullah ﷺ had made an agreement with the Jews of Banu Qurayzah that they would defend the back of al-Madinah so that no Mushrik could enter from that direction. In that case the Muslims would have been an easy morsel for the enemy.

The Mushrikun arrived and besieged the Muslims at the Trench. Disaster struck when the Jews opened a way for the enemy. The Muslims faced defeat. An arrow struck Sa'd bin Mu'at رضي الله عنه, the chief of the Ansar رضي الله عنهم during the fighting. He was badly wounded.

Allaah sent a severe cold wind against the Mushrikun which destroyed everything in its path. They got scared and left. This heavenly help for the believers on earth was after Rasulullah ﷺ made du'a, "O Allaah, Revealer of the Book, Swift in Reckoning, defeat the confederates. O Allaah, defeat them and help us against them."

Rasulullah ﷺ and the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم left the Trench and went to Banu Qurayzah. They completely purified al-Madinah of

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

them. That was the decision of Sa'd bin Mu'at رضي الله عنه against them. He died after giving his decision. Allaah's Throne shook at his death.

The only Jews in the al-Madinah region which remained were the Jews of Khaybar. This was near al-Madinah. They would soon clash with Rasulullah ﷺ.



In the sixth year of the Hijrah Rasulullah ﷺ dreamt that he was performing Tawaf of the Ka'bah. The dreams of the Ambiyaa are a form of revelation.

He ordered the Muslims to prepare for 'Umrah. 1,500 joined him. The only weapons they carried were their swords. They went and reached the heights of Makkah. There the Quraysh stopped them from entering Makkah and from performing 'Umrah.

Rasulullah ﷺ sent 'Uthman bin 'Affan رضي الله عنه to discuss the matter with the Quraysh. He was kept back and the Muslims thought that he was killed. The Muslims were at al-Hudaybiyah, a place near Makkah. Rasulullah ﷺ called out under a tree, "Who will take the oath of death with me?"

All extended their hands and pledged. It was an important pledge. The Muslims had no real weapons, but were willing to accept death in Allaah's Way, in vengeance for 'Uthman رضي الله عنه whom they thought had been killed.

This pledge is called the Pledge of Pleasure because Allaah announced His pleasure for the believers:

Allaah was pleased with the believers when they pledged allegiance to you beneath the tree. He knew what was in their hearts and sent down tranquility upon them and rewarded them with a near victory.

[al-Fath: 18]

'Uthman رضي الله عنه returned alive to Rasulullah ﷺ. The Quraysh had not harmed him. The two parties now began discussions.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

"Allaah Akbar! Persia has been conquered! Allaah Akbar! Byzantium has been conquered!"

The rock became dust with Allaah's permission when Rasulallah ﷺ struck it.

While Rasulallah ﷺ and the Muslims were digging, Jabir رضي الله عنه told his wife to slaughter a sheep and bake barley bread. She did so. He then went to Rasulallah ﷺ and invited him alone to eat. Rasulallah ﷺ called out to all the Muslims, "Come to Jabir!"

They all went with Rasulallah ﷺ to Jabir's رضي الله عنه house. Rasulallah ﷺ had two stones tied to his belly due to hunger. Jabir رضي الله عنه was worried because the food would not be enough.

Rasulallah ﷺ began sharing the meat and bread amongst the Muslims, and they all ate. Allaah blessed His Rasul ﷺ in the food. The Muslims left and the amount of food remained as if nothing had decreased from it.

Rasulallah ﷺ had made an agreement with the Jews of Banu Qurayzhah that they would defend the back of al-Madinah so that no Mushrik could enter from that direction. In that case the Muslims would have been an easy morsel for the enemy.

The Mushrikun arrived and besieged the Muslims at the Trench. Disaster struck when the Jews opened a way for the enemy. The Muslims faced defeat. An arrow struck Sa'd bin Mu'at رضي الله عنه, the chief of the Ansar رضي الله عنهم during the fighting. He was badly wounded.

Allaah sent a severe cold wind against the Mushrikun which destroyed everything in its path. They got scared and left. This heavenly help for the believers on earth was after Rasulallah ﷺ made du'a, "O Allaah, Revealer of the Book, Swift in Reckoning, defeat the confederates. O Allaah, defeat them and help us against them."

Rasulallah ﷺ and the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم left the Trench and went to Banu Qurayzhah. They completely purified al-Madinah of

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

them. That was the decision of Sa'd bin Mu'at رضي الله عنه against them. He died after giving his decision. Allaah's Throne shook at his death.

The only Jews in the al-Madinah region which remained were the Jews of Khaybar. This was near al-Madinah. They would soon clash with Rasulallah ﷺ.



In the sixth year of the Hijrah Rasulallah ﷺ dreamt that he was performing Tawaf of the Ka'bah. The dreams of the Ambiyaa are a form of revelation.

He ordered the Muslims to prepare for 'Umrah. 1,500 joined him. The only weapons they carried were their swords. They went and reached the heights of Makkah. There the Quraysh stopped them from entering Makkah and from performing 'Umrah.

Rasulallah ﷺ sent 'Uthman bin 'Affan رضي الله عنه to discuss the matter with the Quraysh. He was kept back and the Muslims thought that he was killed. The Muslims were at al-Hudaybiyah, a place near Makkah. Rasulallah ﷺ called out under a tree, "Who will take the oath of death with me?"

All extended their hands and pledged. It was an important pledge. The Muslims had no real weapons, but were willing to accept death in Allaah's Way, in vengeance for 'Uthman رضي الله عنه whom they thought had been killed.

This pledge is called the Pledge of Pleasure because Allaah announced His pleasure for the believers:

Allaah was pleased with the believers when they pledged allegiance to you beneath the tree. He knew what was in their hearts and sent down tranquility upon them and rewarded them with a near victory.

[al-Fath: 18]

'Uthman رضي الله عنه returned alive to Rasulallah ﷺ. The Quraysh had not harmed him. The two parties now began discussions.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulullah ﷺ saw that his camel, al-Qaswa, stopped in the road and did not want to continue. He understood that that was a sign from Allaah that the 'Umrah would not be completed. He said, "By Allaah, whatever they ask which is in keeping with the respect of the House I shall accept."

In the end the two parties concluded an agreement known as, "The Truce of al-Hudatbiyah." Its conditions included:

- The Muslims and Quraysh would not fight each other for a period of ten years.
- He who came to Rasulallah ﷺ without the permission of the Quraysh would be returned to them.
- He who came from him to them would not be returned.
- The Muslims would return this year to al-Madinah and could perform 'Umrah the following year.
- Those who wished to enter into alliance with Rasulallah ﷺ could do so. Those who wished to enter into alliance with the Quraysh could do so.

The Muslims thought that these conditions were oppressive against them. Even 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said, "O Rasulallah, are they not Mushrikun?"

Rasulallah ﷺ: Yes.

'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ: Then why do we let them humiliate us in concerning our Din?

Rasulallah ﷺ never spoke from his own desires. He did what he did because he was instructed by revelation to do so. He said, "O 'Umar, I am Allaah's Rasul and Slave. Allaah will never let me destroyed, nor shall I oppose His command."

Allaah confirmed this with revelation:

Verily We have granted you a clear victory.

[al-Fath: 1]

'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ and the rest of the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ were now convinced that Allaah was preparing some good outcome for them. They were greatly patient and 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ sought Allaah's forgiveness.

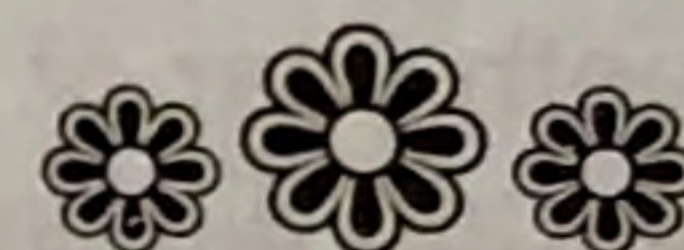
The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulallah ﷺ returned to al-Madinah and came back the following year to perform the 'Umrah. He knew with complete conviction that his Rabb would make His promise a reality. Islaam would rise and not be overcome. Allaah would help His believing slaves.



Beneficial lessons

1. Obedience to Allaah and His Rasul ﷺ is whatever they command.
2. Love for Rasulallah ﷺ is compulsory upon every Muslim.
3. The successful general investigates the conditions of his soldiers.
4. "Kindness" to the poor should not be done in a way which hurts the feelings of the poor.



Questions

Who is this?

1. The Quraysh general who defeated the Muslims at Uhud before embracing Islaam.
2. The believer who was wounded during the Battle of the Trench and attained martyrdom after the battle against Banu Qurayzah.
3. The disbeliever who wanted to kill Rasulallah ﷺ, but Allaah protected him.

Mention some of the miracles of Rasulallah ﷺ told in this section.

Mention some of the qualities of Rasulallah ﷺ told in this section.

Answers

Khalid bin al-Walid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ - Sa'd bin Mu'at رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ - Du'thur



The clear victory

After the expulsion of Banu Qaynuqa', Banu an-Nadir and Banu Qurayzah, the only Jews near al-Madinah were those who lived in the large town of Khaybar.

It was a centre of Jewish plotting and the expelled Jews gathered there. The Hypocrites also maintained relationships with the Jews of Khaybar, who planned on uniting all forces against the Muslims.

In the beginning of the seventh year of the Hijrah, Rasulullah ﷺ gathered those who had pledged allegiance to him under the tree at al-Hudaybiyah and marched on Khaybar. They were 1,500 men.

On the way 'Amir bin al-Akwa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ recited:
*O Allaah, were it not for You we would never have been guided;
Nor would we have given charity or prayed Salah.
So send tranquillity down on us;
And make our feet firm when we encounter the enemy.*

Rasulullah ﷺ heard him recite this and said, "May Allaah have mercy upon him."

Another Muslim said, "It is definite, O Rasulullah."
The Muslims knew that when Rasulullah ﷺ said, "May Allaah have mercy upon him," he would die a martyr in the coming battle.

The road to Khaybar was soon traversed. When the Jews saw the Muslims they got scared and fled to their homes and forts.

Rasulullah ﷺ shouted, "Allaahu Akbar! Kharibat Khaybar – Khaybar is destroyed! Allaahu Akbar! Kharibat Khaybar!" When we come upon the zone of a people then evil is the morning of those who received warning."

This was the tidings of the first victory.

Khaybar was not an easy city to enter. It was heavily fortified and the Jews had equipped it for a siege.

'Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had a pain in his eye. Rasulullah ﷺ applied his saliva to it and Allaah cured him. Rasulullah ﷺ then gave him the flag. Rasulullah ﷺ instructed him, "O 'Ali, when you reach there, first invite them to Islaam and tell them what are their duties to Allaah. For if Allaah should guide but a single man through you, it would be better for you than red camels.³"

This is the presentation of Islaam which teaches respect for humanity. It does not know wars of extermination or the slaying of innocents. Islaam builds and does not destroy. It values human life. It prohibits the killing of children and old people. Thus Rasulullah ﷺ used to instruct his soldiers before their battles, "Attack in the Name of Allaah; in the Way of Allaah; against those who deny Allaah. Do not betray. Do not attack and kill a child, woman, old man or one who has isolated himself in his monastery. Do not cut a tree and do not destroy a building."

The Muslims conquered Khaybar with the awe Allaah gave Rasulullah ﷺ. He had said, "I have been assisted with awe to the extent of a month's journey."

Thus when the enemies of the Muslims heard of Rasulullah ﷺ and his army coming, terror filled their hearts and they abandoned their positions and homes. Thus Allaah defeated them with awe.

Another miracle occurred when a Jewess, Zyanab bint al-Harith, poisoned a sheep she prepared for Rasulullah ﷺ. Zaynab had put most of the poison in the foreleg, which she knew Rasulullah ﷺ liked. The distinguished Sahabi, Bishr bin al-Bara bin Ma'rur رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ ate from it. Rasulullah ﷺ however said, "This ewe tells me that she is poisoned."

³ Red camels were considered very valuable in those times.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Zaynab was summoned. She confessed, "Yes, I poisoned it. I thought that if he is a Nabi, Allaah will keep him safe. If he is not, we shall be free of him."

The conquest of Khaybar was a great victory. The Sahabah رضي الله عنهم used to say, "Our hunger was never satisfied until we conquered Khaybar."

When the trees gave their harvest, the Muhajirun رضي الله عنهم offered the Ansar the fruits of their labour in acknowledgement of their kindness. The Ansar رضي الله عنهم refused and did not let the Muhajirun رضي الله عنهم leave their homes. How happy must Rasulallah ﷺ have been with such Sahabah رضي الله عنهم whom he had personally trained in the way of Allaah and His Book.



In the eighth year of the Hijrah, the cream of the youth of Makkah embraced Islaam. Men such as Khalid bin al-Walid رضي الله عنه, 'Amr bin al-'As رضي الله عنه and 'Uthman bin Talhah رضي الله عنه embraced Islaam. They became generals of the Muslims and conquered many lands for Islaam. Through them blind hearts saw, the deaf heard, the fires of disbelief were extinguished and idols were flung down.

In Jumadal Ula of that year the Battle of Muthah was fought. It was in that battle that the sun of the General, Khalid bin al-Walid رضي الله عنه, the Drawn Sword of Allaah, rose.

Rasulallah ﷺ had secured his borders by conquering Khaybar and concluding the Truce of al-Hudaybiyah. The call to Islaam now spread outside Arabia, because Islaam is for the entire world, not only the Arabs.

Rasulallah ﷺ sent a letter to the Persian Emperor. His reacted very rudely and tore the letter. Allaah therefore tore up his Empire.

Rasulallah ﷺ sent a letter to Maqawqas, the governor of Egypt. He was polite and sent Rasulallah ﷺ gifts. These included the slave-girl, Mariyah the Copt, who gave birth to Ibrahim رضي الله عنه, the son of Rasulallah ﷺ. Ibrahim رضي الله عنه died during the lifetime of Rasulallah ﷺ.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulallah ﷺ also sent letters to Heraclius, the Roman Emperor; and to the kings of Ethiopia, 'Uman and al-Bahrayn. Some accepted Islaam and some refused.

The tribe of Bakr was allied to the Quraysh. The tribe of Khuza'ah was allied to Rasulallah ﷺ. At was at that time that Bakr attacked Khuza'ah. This was a violation of the treaty between Rasulallah ﷺ and the Quraysh. 10,000 Muslims marched forth, not knowing where they were heading for. Rasulallah ﷺ however knew.



Rasulallah ﷺ prayed, "O Allaah, seize their hearing and sight. Let them not see us except suddenly. Let them not hear us except unexpectedly."

The Sahabah رضي الله عنهم did not know that Rasulallah ﷺ was heading to Makkah to conquer it. Rasulallah ﷺ made this du'a so that the sacredness of the Ka'bah would not be violated with war, and that the blood of the Muslims and the people of Makkah need not be spilled. Allaah accepted the du'a. The Quraysh did not know of the Muslims advance until nightfall when the Muslims lit their fires.

One of the Muslims had however tried to warn the Quraysh, but Allaah told His Nabi ﷺ. Ali, az-Zubayr and al-Miqdad al-Kindi رضي الله عنه went and apprehended the woman whom Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah رضي الله عنه had sent to inform the Quraysh. This was part of Allaah's acceptance of the du'a and protection of the Ka'bah.

Rasulallah ﷺ entered Makkah and headed to the Ka'bah with great humility. His head was bent so much that his beard nearly touched the camel he was riding. He was praising Allaah and thanking Him for His favours.

Sa'd bin 'Ubadah رضي الله عنه was a senior Sahabi. He shouted, "Today is a day of massacre. Today the Ka'bah will not protect you."

Rasulallah ﷺ responded, "Today is a day of mercy."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

The people of Makkah gathered. Each one of them was remembering what he did to Rasulallah ﷺ. Are they not the ones who tortured Rasulallah ﷺ and his Sahabah ﷺ and expelled them from Makkah? Amongst them who those who had killed his Sahabah ﷺ. Amongst them who those who had reviled, cursed and troubled Rasulallah ﷺ. Amongst them were those who had killed Hamzah ﷺ and other family members of Rasulallah ﷺ.

Rasulallah ﷺ smiled and said, 'What do you think I shall do to you?'

They replied, "You are a noble brother and the son of a noble brother."

Rasulallah ﷺ pronounced, "Go, you are free. There is no blame upon you today."

This was the character of Rasulallah ﷺ who forgave when he had power to take revenge. He overlooked the crimes of those who troubled him and killed his Sahabah ﷺ. He did this because he wished them to believe and be saved from Jahannam. Allaah had sent him as a mercy unto all the worlds. He sent him to bring ease, not difficulty; to give glad tidings, not to drive people away. O what mercy, like a gushing waterfall and flowing river!

Makkah was filled with raised voices. They neither said, "Long live Muhammad," or, "May Rasulallah live!" Instead, the cries were, "Allaahu Akbar! Allaahu Akbar! La ilaha illAllaah! Allaahu Akbar! Allaahu Akbar! Wa lillahil hamd! La ilaha illAllaah! Allaah fulfilled His promise and helped His slave and honoured His army. It is He alone Who defeated the confederates!"

What magnificent words! What humility of Rasulallah ﷺ and his Sahabah ﷺ!



Rasulallah ﷺ returned to al-Madinah with the Muslims. The Ansar ﷺ had fulfilled their pledge made at 'Aqabah, and

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulallah ﷺ was not going to forget them now. He was now 60 years old.

Eight complete years after the Hijrah, Rasulallah ﷺ set out for the Hawazin. The Hawazin were a large tribe. With Rasulallah ﷺ were the new Muslims who had accepted Islaam upon the conquest of Makkah. The Muslim army was large.

Maik bin 'Awf ﷺ, the chief of the Hawazin saw this and called the neighbouring tribe of Thaqif from the neighbouring town of at-Taif to help him. They then prepared to battle the Muslims. They hid in the highest mountains. A part of their army remained to trick the Muslims.

A Muslim saw their small numbers and said, "We cannot be defeated today because of fewness."

However, the Muslims had never won by virtue of numbers, they had always won by Iman.

The Muslims were deceived by their numbers. The Mushrikun attacked them from all sides and surrounded them. Allaah's lions were in the net of the Mushrikun.

Rasulallah ﷺ showed his bravery. He attacked like a lion. He did not fear their swords or spears because he had his Rabb on his side. He called out in a loud voice, "I am the Nabi, that is no lie. I am the son of 'Abdul Muttalib."

He then called out, "Where are the Companions of the Tree? O Companions of the Oath of Pleasure!"

His uncle, al-'Abbas ﷺ, was with him calling out. He had a loud voice. The Companions of the Tree gathered and defeated the enemy with Allaah's permission. The small group of firm believers stood firm despite the new Muslims fleeing. Yet Allaah forgave them. That was the Battle of Hunayn.

Rasulallah ﷺ forgave the Hawazin and Thaqif. Malik bin 'Awf ﷺ accepted Islaam. The two tribes accepted Islaam after Rasulallah ﷺ attacked them.

A most touching scene occurred between Rasulallah ﷺ and his Ansar ﷺ. Rasulallah ﷺ gave the new Muslims who had

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

embraced Islaam upon the conquest of Makkah, most of the booty. This was to soften their hearts and that they may love Allaah and His Rasul ﷺ. When the Ansar ﷺ saw this, they felt sad and said, "Rasulullah ﷺ has found his people, so he gives them."

When Rasulullah ﷺ heard this he gathered the Ansar ﷺ in one place.

Rasulullah ﷺ: O Ansar, what is this I have heard about you? Had you wished you could have said, "You came to us in fear and we gave you safety. You were rejected and we sheltered you. You were abandoned and we helped you.

Ansar ﷺ: Rather all favours are for Allaah and His Rasul ﷺ against us.

Rasulullah ﷺ: O Ansar, did I not find you astray and Allaah guided you through me? I did I not find you divided and Allaah united you through me? You were poor and Allaah made you rich through me? Are you not pleased, O Ansar, that these people will go away with sheep and camels and you will go away with Rasulullah? By Allaah, should all the people follow a road and the Ansar follow another road, I shall follow the road of the Ansar. Were it not for the Hijrah I would be one of the Ansar. O Allaah, have mercy on the Ansar, the children of the Ansar and the children of the children of the Ansar."

The Ansar ﷺ wept until their beards were wet with tears and they said, "We are pleased to have Rasulullah as our share!"

Rasulullah ﷺ returned with his Ansar ﷺ to al-Madinah, to wage the final Ghazwah of his life – Tabuk. This was in the ninth year of the Hijrah. The Arab tribes now started sending their delegations, announcing their Islaam. They pledged their Iman to Rasulullah ﷺ and their obedience and that they would fulfil the duties of Islaam. This is complete Islaam, and he who takes away there from causes damage.



The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Beneficial lessons

1. Allaah helps the believers with Iman, not numbers and equipment.
2. Forgiveness when able to take revenge is a quality of the believers.
3. Humility is a quality of the believers.
4. Rasulullah ﷺ was very brave.
5. Loving Rasulullah ﷺ and his Ansar ﷺ is part of Iman.

Questions

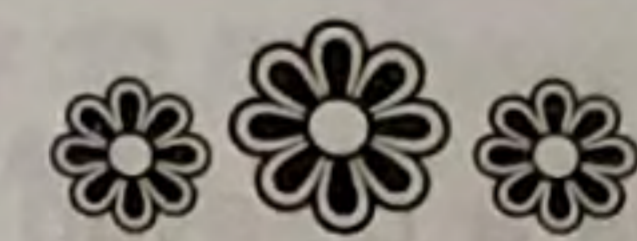
The Battle of _____ was in the _____ year of the Hijrah. In that battle Rasulullah ﷺ fought against the Hawazin and Thaqif. Their leader was _____ bin _____ ﷺ. He accepted _____ and Rasulullah ﷺ forgave him. Rasulullah ﷺ conquered _____ which was the last fort of the Jews in the region of _____. Allaah helped him with _____ to the extent of a month's journey. Allaah saved him from eating the poisoned _____.

Mention the qualities you learned of Rasulullah ﷺ in this section.

Tabuk was the last Ghazwah of Rasulullah ﷺ. Which was the first?

Place the following events in chronological order:

1. Battle of Khaybar
2. Battle of Hunayn
3. Conquest of Makkah
4. Ghazwah of Tabuk



Answers

Hunayn – eighth – Malik – 'Awf – Islaam - Khaybar – al-Madinah – awe – ewe

1. Battle of Khaybar
2. Conquest of Makkah
3. Battle of Hunayn
4. Ghazwah of Tabuk

The End

The entire Arabian Peninsula accepted Islaam. Every tribe pledged allegiance to Rasulallah ﷺ and announced that they had voluntarily embraced Islaam.

Rasulallah ﷺ could see the fruits of his 23 years of continuous struggle. He could remember that day in Hira when the first Words his Rabb had been revealed, "Read!" and he had read despite being unlettered; and the Name of his Rabb was now on everyone's lips. The idols had been overthrown. The only sound raised above the Ka'bah was that of Bilal رضي الله عنه calling, "Allaah Akbar! Allaahu Akbar! La ilaha illAllaah!"

The Pilgrims now called out, "At Your service, O Allaah, at Your service! At Your service, You have no partner! All praise and bounties belong to You, and the Kingdom! You have no partner! At Your service!"

Al-Lat, al-'Uzza, Manat and Hubal had been smashed. Now no name was recited besides the Name of Allaah.

Rasulallah ﷺ felt great joy in seeing the great numbers of Muslims and that there were no disbelievers left in Arabia.

Yet there were signs of old age arising in his body. He was 63 years old. He had spent a quarter century undergoing difficulties and fighting as if he was a young man of twenty. The only duty which was left unfulfilled was the Hajj to the Ka'bah. He therefore announced that he was going to perform the Hajj.

When the tribes heard of this, they prepared to have the honour of joining him. They wanted to learn the Hajj from him and follow in his every footstep. Thus they acquired their Din from Rasulallah ﷺ.

The large crowd set out as a caravan of Iman. They set out to perform a pure Hajj for Allaah alone. There would be partner unto Him, no idol and no disbelief. All had one heart, one aim, one Din. The caravan of Iman set out under the leadership of Rasulallah ﷺ.

It was as if the Ka'bah was awaiting the guests of the Most Merciful, the delegates unto Allaah. Rasulallah ﷺ entered with his white robes, shining face and enlightening heart. It was as if the sun of the day, withdraw in embarrassment in the presence

of the sun of suns, star of stars and moon of the heavens رضي الله عنه. How fortunate the soil of Makkah, that Rasulallah ﷺ tramped thereon and prayed thereon!

The Sahabah رضي الله عنهم would say about him, "We gazed at Rasulallah ﷺ on the night of the full moon, and to us the sight of Rasulallah ﷺ was sweeter than the moon."

His palm was softer than silk. His fragrance was sweeter than musk. He was the best of all people in character and physique. His recitation of the Quran was best. He was the most obedient to Allaah. He was the Nabi of Allaah and the foremost of believers. He was the leader of the believers, a clear light, a guide to Allaah's Straight Path.



Upon completing the rituals of Hajj, Rasulallah ﷺ stopped to address the Muslims:

O people, verily your blood, wealth and honour are sacred upon you just as the sanctity of this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this city of yours; until the day you meet your Rabb. Know that all revenge for blood spilled during Jahiliyah is cancelled. The first blood cancelled is that of Ibnal- Harith who was being reared by Banu Layth when Huzayl killed him. Know that the usury of Jahiliyah is cancelled. The first usury I cancel is the usury of 'Abbas bin 'Abdil Muttalib.

The months according to Allaah are twelve in the Book of Allaah as per the day He created the heavens and earth. Of these, four are sacred - Rajab Mudar which is between Jumada and Sha'ban, Zul Qa'dah and Muharram al-Muhram.

The woman by you, you have taken as a trust from Allaah. Their private parts are permissible to you with Allaah's Word. You have rights over them and they have rights over you. Amongst your rights over them is that they do not have intercourse in your beds with anyone besides you. Also, they should not disobey you in goodness. They are entitled to their maintenance and clothing in a good manner.

It is not permissible for a Muslim man to take the wealth of his brother, except with a good heart. I leave behind amongst you that which if you hold fast on, you will never go astray - Allaah's Book and my Sunnah.

In this way Rasulallah ﷺ laid a foundation for Muslims to walk on. The Shari'ah of Islaam and its etiquettes were now perfected. Allaah revealed:

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Today I have perfected for you your Din and completed My favour upon you and am pleased with Islaam as your Din.

[al-Maidah: 3]

He then revealed:

When Allaah's help and conquest comes. And you see the people entering Allaah's Din in droves. Glorify Allaah with His praises and seek forgiveness. Indeed He accepted repentance.
[Suratun-Nasr]

Rasulullah ﷺ knew that he was departing. That Hajj was therefore called the Farewell Hajj. This was the last public gathering between Rasulallah ﷺ and all his Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ. That talk is called the Farewell Address and the Conveying Address. Rasulallah ﷺ had said at the end, "O Allaah! I have conveyed. O Allaah bear witness!"

Rasulullah ﷺ had conveyed his message and Allaah and the believers testified that he had done so. There now remained nothing besides that Allaah bring the affairs of His Nabi to an end.



Soon after Rasulallah ﷺ returned to al-Madinah he sensed that his life was at an end. He was intensely desirous of meeting Allaah. He went to the graveyard of the martyrs to bid them farewell. He said to them, "Verily if Allaah wills we shall meet."

Rasulullah ﷺ called out, "O my head!"

He began to experience severe headache. He did not complain or mention it to anyone except that once. He remained ill in bed. 'Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ helped him move from one house of his wives to another. They then agreed to let him spend his illness at 'Aishah radiyAllaahu 'anha.

Rasulullah ﷺ remained like that until some of the heat which seized his body lessened. He went out to the Muslims and said, "Whoever's back I lashed, here is my back for him to retaliate against. Whoever's honour I insulted I present my honour for him to retaliate against."

He repeated these words several times and said, "There is a slave to whom Allaah gave the choice of the beauty of the world for as long as he wants, and between what is with Him. He chose what is with Allaah."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

The Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ did not understand that he was saying farewell, except for Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. He wept and said, "May our fathers and mothers be sacrificed for you, O Rasulallah!"

The illness grew worse. There was another pain Rasulallah ﷺ felt. It was not the pain of illness, but the pain of separating from his Ummah. He was sad about them until Jibril عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام came and said, "O Muhammad, my Rabb has commanded me to convey this message to you, 'Give glad tidings to My beloved that I shall not abandon him with regard his Ummah. Give him the glad tidings that he will be the fastest of people to emerge from the earth when they are resurrected. He will be their chief when they gather. Jannah is forbidden unto all other Ummahs until his Ummah enters.'"

Rasulullah ﷺ replied, "Now I am satisfied."

The Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were anxious about Rasulallah ﷺ. They feared he would die. He came out to them and said, "O people, it has reached me that you are fearing that I shall die, as if you reject that I should die. Was there any Nabi before me who lived forever, that I must live forever? Know that I shall be meeting my Rabb. I leave you instructions that you treat the first Muhajirun well."

The final day in his life arrived. There was no money in his house except seven Dinar. He gave it away in charity and freed all his slaves and slave-women. He gave his weapons as charity to the Muslims. When night fell, Rasulallah ﷺ and his family had no food. He therefore gave his armour as collateral to a Jew in exchange for barley to make bread from it, that they may eat it. 'Aishah radiyAllaahu 'anha had to borrow oil to light the lamp.

The Athan for Fajr was proclaimed and the Muslims gathered for Salah. Rasulallah ﷺ looked from behind his curtain and smiled. The Muslims were overjoyed when they saw Rasulallah ﷺ and nearly terminated their Salah, but he indicated that they should continue.

Rasulullah ﷺ was feeling the effects of the poison he had been inflicted with at Khaybar. The pain grew worse and he said, "La ilaha illAllaah. There are pangs of death!"

Jibril عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام came and said, "O Muhammad, your Rabb is desirous of you. He has sent me with the Angel of Death to seek your permission. He has never asked for permission from anyone before you, and will never ask for permission from anyone after you. These are my last moments on earth. I shall never descend to anyone after you."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

Rasulullah ﷺ replied, "And I am desirous of my Rabb."

He then looked at the sky and moved his lips to say, "With those whom Allaah has favoured from amongst the Ambiyaa, the sincere ones, the martyrs and the pious. O Allaah, forgive me and have mercy upon me. Make me meet the Highest Companion. O Allaah, the Highest Companion. Allaah, the Highest Companion. Allaah, the Highest Companion."

The eyes of Rasulallah ﷺ closed and his voice went still. His soul ascended to his Master. The time had come for the exhausted body of Rasulallah ﷺ to rest and for his soul to reside with his Rabb in the heavens. *Verily we belong to Allaah and to Him shall we return.*

The corners of al-Madinah darkened after they had been enlightened by the presence of Rasulallah ﷺ. Anas bin Malik رضي الله عنه said, "I never saw a more beautiful and light day than the day Rasulallah ﷺ came to us. I never saw a more ugly and dark day than the day Rasulallah ﷺ died."

The eye sheds tears and the heart is sad. We shall always grieve at the separation of Rasulallah ﷺ. May Allaah unite us with him at the Pond we shall pass and the promised Jannah.

His characteristics ﷺ

Some of the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم described Rasulallah ﷺ as follows:

His outer appearance shone and his face glowed. He had a good physique. He was neither tall nor short. He was of moderate height. He was handsome with a reddish complexion. His eyes were intensely black.

He had a firm voice. His eyebrows met each other. His beard was thick. When he kept silent his respect increased. When he spoke he would raise his head and his light and beauty increased. His words were like pearls.

He was the handsomest of men with a plain complexion when seen from afar. His reddish complexion became apparent when near. His mouth was broad with spaces between his teeth. He would gaze at the earth out of humility. When he perspired, his perspiration smelled sweeter than musk. His drops of perspiration were like pearls.

The Seal of Nabuwaat was between his shoulders like joined hair.

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

He was very humble with people. He used to say to them, "I am merely Allaah's Slave and Rasul."

He would visit the sick and take part in funerals. He would accept invitations, whether the host was rich or poor. He would never become angry for his own sake, but for Allaah's sake. When he did become angry for Allaah's sake his face would turn red.

He was kind to the young and respected the old. He would play with small children and kiss them. He would do his own work.

When he was at home he would help his wives with their work. He would patch clothing to give it to an orphan. He would help mend a sandal of a widow of al-Madinah.

Anas رضي الله عنه served him for ten years. In all that time he never said to him about something he did, "Why did you do that?" nor did he say for something he failed to do, "Why did you not do it?" He never said the slightest word of rebuke to him.

He was more with regards Allaah than what a virgin girl would be. He would meet his Sahabah رضي الله عنهم with a peasant face and say, "Do not tell me anything besides good about my Sahabah."

When he walked he used to say, "Do not walk behind me," because the angels used to protect him from behind.

He had the keys to the treasures of the earth. Had he wished to be rich, he could have been, but he preferred poverty in the world for the pleasure of Allaah.

His disinclination from the world and engrossment in the Hereafter is shown when his daughter, Fatimah *Radiyallaahu 'anha* baked bread. She would not eat from it until he ate from it. When she brought it to Rasulallah ﷺ, he asked, "What is this, O Fatimah?"

"Bread, O Father," she said, "I shall not eat from it until you eat from it."

"By Allaah, my daughter," he replied, "This is the first food to enter your father's belly in three days."

Despite such conditions he never refused any beggar, even if it meant depriving himself and his family.

He would spend the night in Salah and worshipping Allaah and weeping. His Sahabah رضي الله عنهم would say, "O Rasulallah! Be lenient on yourself. Verily Allaah has forgiven your past and future sins."

He replied, "Should I not be a grateful slave?"

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

It is narrated that once Rasulullah ﷺ went with 8 Dirham to buy two shirts to wear. He only possessed one old shirt. On the way he saw a poor, unclothed man. He gave him 4 Dirham with which the poor man bought a shirt and he kept the other four for himself.

When he reached the Market he saw a slave-girl weeping. He asked her was she was weeping. She said that her owners had sent her with 4 Dirham to buy something, but she had lost them. Rasulullah ﷺ gave her the remaining 4 Dirham and then went back to see to the affairs of the Muslims. On the way he saw the slave-girl weeping again. When he questioned her she said, "I have delayed and fear that they will beat me."

Rasulullah ﷺ went with her, to intercede on her behalf. There were only women in the house. He said, "As-salamu 'alaykum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuhu."

None of them replied. He greeted again. Nobody replied. When he greeted a third time, they said, "Wa 'alaykas salam, Ya RasuAllaah, wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuhu."

Rasulullah ﷺ asked, "Why did you not reply the first times?"

"O Rasulullah," they replied, "We wished to increase the blessings of our home with your Salam."

He spoke to them about the slave-girl and they said, "We have forgiven her, O Rasulullah, and set her free for Allaah's sake."

Rasulullah ﷺ left smiling. He said, "What beautiful 8 Dirhams! Allaah clothed a naked man with them and freed a slave from slavery!"

A Bedouin who was not good looking arrived in al-Madinah. His name was Zahir. Rasulullah ﷺ loved him dearly. He used to say, "Zahir is our countryside and we are his city."

Rasulullah ﷺ came from behind and grabbed him. Rasulullah ﷺ said, "Who is this?"

Zahir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ shouted, "Leave me alone!"

He turned and saw that it was Rasulullah ﷺ. Rasulullah ﷺ called out, "Who will buy this slave?"

Zahir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ replied, "O Rasulullah, in that case nobody will buy me except for a low price."

Rasulullah ﷺ said, "O Zahir, you are indeed valuable in the Eyes of Allaah."

This was an example of the honest joking of Rasulullah ﷺ. All his Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ loved him until the disbelievers said, "We never saw anyone love another as much as the companions of Muhammad love Muhammad."

The life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ for youth

He was the bravest and strongest of people. Rukanah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was the most famous wrestler in all Arabia. Rasulullah ﷺ beat him.

Rasulullah ﷺ was an excellent horse-rider. He was a good runner. Once he raced with 'Aishah *Radiyah* 'anha and she beat him. Some time they raced again and he beat her. He remarked, "This for that!"

The following wives survived Rasulullah ﷺ - 'Aishah, Zaynab bint Jahsh, Hafsa bint 'Umat bin al-Khattab, Umm Salamah, Sawdah bint Zam'ah, Umm Habibah bint Abi Sufyan, Safiyah bint Huyayy bin Akhtab, Juwayriyah bint al-Harith and Maymunah bint al-Harith al-Hilaliyah – may Allaah be pleased with them all.

Khadijah and Zaynab the Mother of the Poor *radiyAllaahu 'anha* died during his lifetime.

He had had two slave-girls – Mariyah the Egyptian and Rayhanah al-Qurazhiyah.

All his children died during his lifetime, except for Fatimah *radiyAllaahu 'anha*, who died six months after him.

He had three sons – al-Qasim, 'Abdullah and Ibrahim.

He had four daughters – Zaynab, Ruqayyah, Umm Kulthum and Fatimah.

His entire life was a shining example for all believers in all parts of the world.

Verily there is for you in Rasulullah an excellent paragon for those who desire Allaah and the Final Day and remember Allaah much. [al-Ahzab: 21]

Beneficial lessons

1. Allaah loves his Rasul ﷺ. Rasulullah ﷺ loves his Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ.
2. Every man, even Rasulullah ﷺ, had to die.
3. Rasulullah ﷺ is Allaah's best and most beloved Slave.
4. One must adhere to the Quran and Sunnah.
5. Rasulullah ﷺ is our guide, excellent example and role-model.
6. One should learn all the great qualities of Rasulullah ﷺ, such as humility, bravery, trustworthiness and honesty even when joking.
7. Love between believers is based on Taqwa and Iman, not wealth and beauty.

Questions

Match the columns:

1. When the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ looked at Rasulallah ﷺ	1. The age of 63 years.
2. Allaah's Book and His Nabi's ﷺ Sunnah	2. It was as if they were looking at the moon.
3. Rasulallah ﷺ loved his Ummah so much	3. It is necessary to hold onto them.
4. Rasulallah ﷺ died at	4. Allaah informed him that He would not abandon him with regards his Ummah

Mention the relationship between Rasulallah ﷺ and the following people:

1. Zahir bin Haram رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
2. Abu Bakr as-Siddique رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
3. Malik bin 'Awf رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
4. Jibril عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

Complete the following:

The Hajj of Rasulallah ﷺ was called the _____ Hajj and the Hajj of _____. It occurred in the _____ year of the Hijrah. Amongst the qualities of Rasulallah ﷺ was _____, _____ and _____. When he was given good news about the Ummah, he said, _____.

Answers

1,2 – 2,3 – 3,4 – 4,1

Farewell – Conveyance – tenth – bravery – honesty – trustworthiness – “Now I am satisfied.”

Translation Edited By: Mufti A. H. Elias

(May Allaah Protect him)

1429 – 2008

8th Zil Hajj – 6th December

باللغة الإنجليزية

ABOUT THE BOOK

Written as an introduction to the blessed life of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ.

Style is simple, ways to relate to without details which generally confuse youth. After every chapter Questions are set out to activate the young reader. It gives an over view of the history highlighting those areas in which children are usually interested.

Ending with mentioning some salient characteristics of beloved Nabi ﷺ.

A.H. Elias (Mufti)

